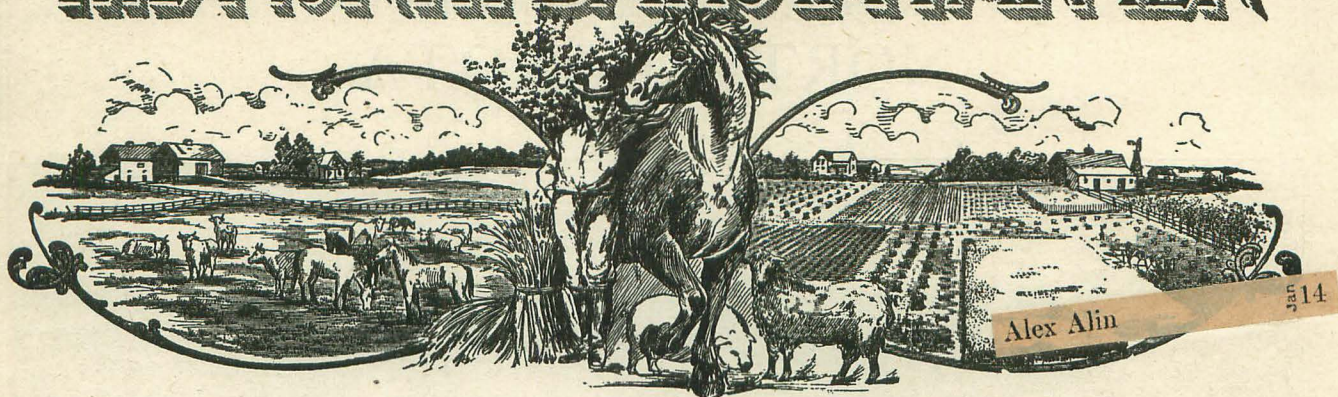
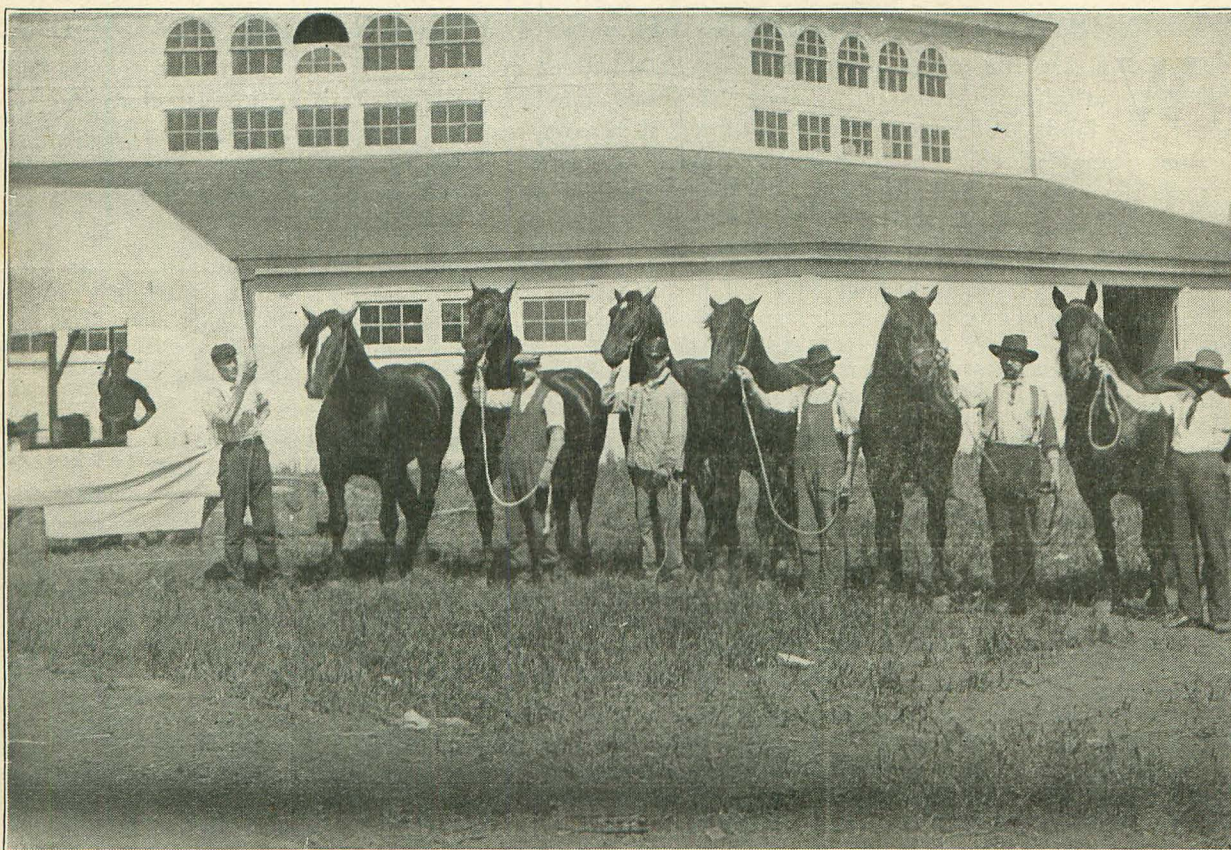


THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER



"THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER FOR NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS"

Vol. 15 No. 7 Lisbon, North Dakota, January 15, 1914 50 Cents A Year



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WE are the owners of more than 20,000 acres of sub-irrigated land, adapted to corn, alfalfa, other small grains, live-stock raising, dairying, hogs, chickens, etc. Our lands are located between Towner, the county seat, on the Great Northern and Karlsruhe, Rangeley, etc., on the new extension of the Great Northern from Fargo to Minot, also near the new Soo line from Devils Lake to Drake. A new country, new towns, new opportunities for new people.

To farmers who will move on to the land by next Spring, we will sell the same in any size tract at \$1 per acre down, the balance in twenty equal annual installments with interest at the rate of six per cent. The prices of this land are from \$22.50 to \$30.00 per acre. For each and every acre purchased, we require a deposit of \$3 to be made at the Farmers' State Bank of Towner, which money is to be used by the purchaser in constructing buildings, fences and making other improvements on his land.

Do not *wish* to own a farm—*own* one. Here is an opportunity for the man of small means, the renter or any one looking for a productive farm, in a country with a future. No pioneering is necessary—good markets, transportation, schools, churches, etc., are close at hand. Telephones and rural mail routes extend to portions of our land.

The day of the exclusive grain farmer is rapidly passing. The money is in cattle, hogs, butter, eggs, poultry, alfalfa, corn, etc. The pure water secured from 10 to 20 feet,—the abundant supply of nutritious hay and excellent pasture make this a money-maker for the farmer looking for such an opportunity.

C. B. Waldron, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, writes:

"I have examined at different times the lands owned by you in the region South of Towner and can say that judging from the crops I have seen grown upon them and also from the native vegetation that they are well suited for general farming, particularly for the growing of Alfalfa, Corn and for Stock-raising. On account of the natural supply of moisture a few feet below the surface, I would consider the land especially well suited for alfalfa."

Write at once for literature and full particulars to

The ALFALFA VALLEY LAND COMPANY
TOWNER, NORTH DAKOTA

THE NORTH DAKOTA FARMER

Vol. 15, No. 7

LISBON N. D., JANUARY 15, 1914

50 Cents a Year

Frauds in Agricultural Seeds and a Remedy

By W. A. Gardner, Sec'y Home-Town Association

Government and States Recommend Improved Strains of Seeds

THE Department of Agriculture, the State Experiment Stations, and the leading agricultural authorities are educating and urging the farmer to use the highest quality of improved strains of cereal grains, acclimatized seed corn, and hardy alfalfa seed. There can be no

premium over ordinary commercial varieties; and justly so, if correctly labeled and the guarantees honest and genuine.

However, it is a deplorable fact that the farmer in buying what is represented to be acclimatized and improved varieties of these seeds is in

States for Alfalfa Seed, especially in the past year or so, on account of extensive advertising campaigning, setting forth the advantages of alfalfa as a soil enricher and forage crop. Certain dealers have been creating a demand thru advertising for "Grimm" "Montana" and Northern Grown alfalfa seed, and information has been imparted to the farmer and small seed jobbers that such varieties of seed are of great hardiness and very drouth resistant. They advise further that Southern grown or irrigated alfalfa seed should not be used by the farmer on account of the danger of drouth and winter-killing. The demand for alfalfa seed so labeled has become



"While the tractor may take the place of the horse on the big farm it can never wholly replace this faithful animal on the small farm intensely cultivated."

doubt that the farmer should use and take advantage of all such offerings, especially in our Middle, Eastern and Northwestern States, where the growing season is shorter and general agricultural conditions, as a rule, demand that acclimatized strains of seed be used for successful crop production. The demand for these improved strains has increased very materially during the past few years, and all seed so labeled is commanding considerable

many instances dealing in nothing less than a lottery under present conditions. As a result it has been reliably estimated that large losses are now annually occurring to the farmers thru no fault of theirs, caused by misleading advertising and fraudulent labeling.

The Door for Fraud Wide Open

The demand is continually increasing thru the Middle and Eastern

large mainly as a result of such advertising.

It is to be deeply regretted that some trade (so it has been disclosed on the inspection and testing of their seed by Agricultural Seed Experts) have been filling their orders for advertised improved varieties in part with inferior and imported seed. The difference in cost of genuine Montana grown, Northern Grown, and especially "Grimm" Alfalfa Seed and

the ordinary commercial alfalfas varies from \$1,000 to \$3,000 a car and upward. Imported Turkistan seed costs much less, as a rule, than our commercial varieties of American grown seed—and as a general run produces, by Experiment Station Records, about a thousand pounds less forage per acre than our American grown alfalfas, and is more liable to Winter kill (until it has become acclimatized.) It is to be regretted that some trade has taken advantage of these conditions to mix imported seed with our native alfalfas, after scouring same, so as to lose its identity, and then label as "Montana" or American Seed.

Losses Due to Fraud

Mild climatic seeds will germinate in a more severe climate, but do not stand the necessary after tests, and it is a common expression to hear farmers complain that they have tried to grow alfalfa, but that it "killed" out—especially is this true after a severe Winter or late Spring and thus a great industry is materially injured on account of the use in many instances of non-hardy and un-acclimatized seeds, sold under the label as hardy and acclimatized seed.

The Farmer now Dependent upon the Dealer

It is practically out of the question for the farmer and small jobber of seed in our country districts to distinguish by the general appearance of alfalfa seed, seed corn, and cereal grain where they were grown. Thus the unscrupulous seedsmen are now reaping large profits in supplying the demand for acclimatized and improved varieties of seed with substituted seed, which are in many cases unsuitable to the local growing conditions, and which cost as a rule much less. It is difficult even for a seed expert to determine the origin or purity of type of these seeds, especially if it is well cleaned, so that at the present time practically all the surety or protection that farmer has against misrepresentation is the word or reputation of the dealer of whom he is buying his seed.

Surely the situation as it exists is a dangerous one and the time is now opportune for Federal legislation to prevent all such practices.

Government and State Departments Realize that Fraud Exists

During March, 1913, it was necessary for Professor C. P. Bull of the A. C. Extension Division of the University of Minnesota, as well as Professor A. L. Stone, Assistant Agronomist of the Wisconsin A. C. Department, to publish a bulletin in

their respective states warning the farmers that more alfalfa seed labeled "Montana" and "Grimm" had been sold and was being offered for sale in their states at that time than was produced in the States of Montana and Minnesota combined. "Grimm's" seed originated in Minnesota. The Forage Department of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. advised in letter dated March 25th, 1913, as follows:

"We are fully convinced that unscrupulous practices have been engaged in by seedsmen, especially in the sale of alfalfa seed. We sincerely hope that the time will soon come when these practices can be stopped, as they interfere materially in the establishment of improved varieties of this crop."

Federal Law Necessary

It is generally admitted by those interested that the State Agricultural College is the institution best equipped to handle the detail inspection of agricultural seed, such as germination and purity tests as to weed seed, etc. Practically all of the progressive agricultural states have enacted Pure Seed Laws covering these features, but we call your attention to the necessity of a Federal Law covering the situation herein mentioned, as the inter-state merchandising of seed can not be safeguarded against mislabeling and substitution by the laws of the several states. The only way this character of fraud can be reached at the present time in the absence of a specific Federal Law is thru the Post Office Department. There is now an indictment in the U. S. District Court

for the Eastern District of Wisconsin of the October term, 1913, for fraudulent use of the mails in the sale of seed directly along the lines herein discussed brought thru the P. O. Department. This can only be done where the mails are used to perpetrate the fraud and distinctly shows the necessity of a Federal Law to fully cope with the situation.

The Remedy

The essential point is that the Government should provide protection by a Federal Law guaranteeing to the farmer that he receives just what he is paying for in the purity of type or strain of seed.

If an amendment to the Pure Food Bill, or the pending "Lever" Agricultural Bill can be enacted along the following lines, such fraud and misrepresentation can be successfully checked and stopped.

First: Provide strictly against all fraudulent and misleading advertising of agricultural seeds.

Second: Provide that all agricultural seeds must be true to the name under the label under which they are sold or offered for sale.

Third: Agricultural seeds shall be considered misbranded when seeds low in value are submitted under the label for those of similar appearance, but greater value.

Fourth: Cereal grains, seed corn and alfalfa seed, when offered for sale for seeding purposes shall have marked plainly on the bag or test tag attached to the bag the state or locality where the seed was grown.

Fifth: Provide heavy penalty for all intentional violations of these laws.

Farmers Must Give To as Well as Take From the Soil

By J. H. Worst, President N. D. A. C.

If farmers are determined to raise wheat exclusively, then occasional crop failures or low yields are not an unmixed evil, taking posterity into consideration. Heavy crops, say forty bushels per acre, would exhaust the fertility of the soil in about half as many seasons as a twenty-bushel crop. However, as long as the average yield is less than thirteen bushels per acre, the productivity of the soil will be extended thru many more years. This may not seem so agreeable to the soil exploiter, but it works in favor of our children or grandchildren,

The Guelph Experiment Station, located in the Province of Ontario, reports the average yield from fourteen different varieties of wheat, during a period of eighteen years, at forty-four and one-half bushels per acre.

It would be interesting to ascertain how much fertilizing material was given to the soil while this amount of food matter was taken out of it. It may be set down as a fact, however, that the Canadian farmer was so generous to the land that the land could not help but be even more generous to him. Nothing, in fact, pays bigger returns than generosity be-

stowed upon either soil or domestic animals.

We can have but little sympathy for the man so cruel, for instance, as to force his working animals down to their best gait until they are thoroly jaded; then, after a brief rest, but without any food, tax their strength to the limit again and again until they fall down from exhaustion. We have just laws that prohibit such cruelty to animals, but nothing on our statute books to hinder a farmer from maltreating his land in any way his ignorance or avarice may dictate. A bill to protect the soil was introduced in the North Dakota legislature several years ago, however, ("by request") but the idea of protecting the soil seemed so funny and so utterly preposterous that our statesmen, after considerable joshing, turned their attention to weightier matters such as regulating the head-lights of locomotives, fixing the distance from "living" water that geese might be shot during the spring, etc.

Of the biennial grist of bills introduced by members of the Legislative Assembly, numbering well up to the thousand mark, but precious few are constructive in character or are really intended for the public welfare. Many of the bills are for the purpose of repealing or amending bills that were rushed thru during the last hours of the last day of the previous session with such haste as to have had little or no intelligent consideration. Most of the bills introduced, however, relate to quibbles over law practice for the benefit of the legal profession or are designed to help some fellow to get even with or slightly ahead of his neighbor in matters too petty and personal, in many instances, to be given the dignity of a committee's consideration, let alone being enacted into laws.

But North Dakota is no worse and no better in this respect than other states. The desirable thing in agriculture is to create a sentiment that will bring results; that will return to the soil, annually, the equivalent of what is taken out of it. It may seem ridiculous to legislate on this subject, but is it ridiculous? Are we not rather, ridiculous in thinking so?

Here is a case in point. Mr. A., has a farm. It belongs to him because he has a deed for it and the deed is properly recorded. He can do as he pleases with his own land. Moreover, he has on his land cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry. Of the livestock, tho he owns the animals in the same sense that he owns the farm, yet they are protected by law. He may not abuse nor cause any one of them needless suffering. But he may abuse his land so that, on ac-

count of its nonproductiveness, his family or future families depending upon it for support will suffer from hunger and lose the ordinary comforts of living. Of course, one single farm would make but little difference one way or the other, but the welfare of the country depends upon agriculture; upon the farmers and the farms of the country.

Farming is the foundation of our state and national well-being. Hence, if law is worth anything as a directing force, it should be invoked as much for the safety of our future food supply as for anything else, and more so than for many things that legislation concerns itself about. In other words, the most vital and far-reaching factor in our general well-being, the soil, should not be left to the mercy or caprice of land owners simply because they have a deed for a portion of God's earth.

It is not only conceded, but universally believed, that for the good of the soil as well as for the prosperity of the farmer, crops should be rotated; that continuous cropping to any one kind of grain is wrong in principle and practice. It is a detriment both to the farmer and to the country. Why, then, is it so funny to suggest, by statute, that a farmer is guilty of a misdemeanor, if he crops the land to the same kind of grain more than two seasons in succession? In fact, no grain crop should be grown even two consecutive years on the same ground. Everybody knows it is **economically** wrong; then why not make it **legally** wrong? The purpose is not to nag or to punish farmers, but to call attention to the importance of crop-rotation so strongly that all will practice it. We do that with prairie-chickens and wild ducks, that is, a farmer dares not shoot them out of season, even tho they grow up and fatten on his land. We prohibit the shooting of game birds mainly for the benefit of city sportsmen. Why not, for the benefit of present and future generations, protect the soil from the fungous diseases and soil impoverishment that continuous cropping to one kind of grain causes?

As a matter of fact, if farmers were to practice rotation of crops and realize the benefits of conservation of moisture and restoration of fertility such as crop-rotation naturally promotes, it would not only increase the size and certainty of their profits, but place agriculture, as an industry, on a more permanent basis. It would bless the farmer of today and leave the soil unimpaired for the benefit of posterity.

Not much tyranny in that, eh! No, but a world of sound sense and prac-

tical patriotism. It is time we get over the notion that we are in this world to see how nearly we can get away with all of its natural resources. If a little law will help, as well apply it here as to give the minor things of social and business life a monopoly of legal restraint.

STATE HAS MADE GAINS UNDER PROHIBITION LAW

"Consumption of intoxicating liquors in North Dakota has decreased from .35 gallon per capita in 1910 to such a small amount in 1911 that the brewers' handbook for the latter year considered it best not to state the amount but put only ciphers in that column for this state in that year's edition," said Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson in her annual address as president before the W. C. T. U. convention at Lisbon.

According to Mrs. Anderson the prohibition law is enforced more generally over the state than ever before and less blindpiggig is going on than at any time since prohibition was adopted in the state. Only five druggists' permits are reported in the state and it is probable that by 1914 there will not be a druggist's permit in existence.

The prosperity of the state and the small per cent of lawbreakers in North Dakota was graphically described when the speaker said:

"In our own state the population has nearly doubled since prohibition went into effect. The assessed valuation has increased more than three-fold. Bank deposits have increased from \$817,218 in 1890 to \$82,857,173 in 1912. The per capita bank deposit is now \$138. The per cent of illiteracy was reduced in ten years from 5.6 to 3.1 per cent. The per capita wealth has nearly doubled. It was \$1,114 in 1890 and is now \$2,000. We have only 1.4 prisoners for every 5000 population. Eight counties in the state have no prisoners in the penitentiary, nine counties have but one each and twelve counties have but two each.

"Out of 50 counties, 42 have no poor-houses and the few scattering poor-houses in the state have but few inmates. There are a few county hospitals where poor people are cared for if necessary. Fourteen county jails are reported empty. Four counties have no jails, and several county jails have but one or two prisoners. Pembina county has had no prisoners in jail for two years and has not had to call a jury to try a criminal case for a year and a half at a time.

AN OUTLET FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

An action of immense importance to the dairy industry of the whole Northwest is now pending before the Interstate Commission at Washington. In the result is involved a saving in transportation costs of over three-quarters of a million dollars to the producers of butter, eggs, and poultry.

The action, if successful, would require the boat lines operating on the Great Lakes to install refrigerator facilities for the transportation of butter, eggs, poultry and dressed meats from Duluth to Buffalo and other Lake Ports.

At present the boat lines refuse to furnish such facilities. The result is that all of the traffic moves all-rail at a rate of \$1.05 per 100 lbs. from Duluth or the Twin Cities to New York City, whereas the rate on the boat lines for the same class of traffic is 65 cents per 100 pounds from Duluth, a difference of 40 cents.

The case was brought by the Bridgeman & Russell Company of Duluth, a central creamery, but every owner of dairy herds and flocks of chickens, every co-operative creamery and private creamery, and every man interested in the development of the dairying and poultry industries in the Northwest is as vitally interested as the company in whose name it is brought.

Seeing the prospects of Duluth's becoming a great assembling center for butter and egg shipments by water and the probability of great development in the Northwest if the present case is successful, the Traffic Commission of the Duluth Commercial Club has joined the Bridgeman & Russell Company in the preparation of the case. The Commission recently

won a signal victory in obtaining a reduction in the rail and lake rates from the East to Duluth, with consequent benefit to all of the Northwest, and the members of the Commission have high hopes that they will be successful in the action now pending.

On behalf of the producers of butter, eggs and poultry in Minnesota, the state railroad and warehouse commission has intervened in the case, and undoubtedly many other interested parties will join in support of the action.

The territory which would be served by adequate facilities for refrigerated transportation on the Great Lakes includes Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and seventeen counties in Northern Wisconsin. The territory does not begin to consume its entire production of butter, eggs and dressed poultry, and fully 90% of it is now shipped out of the territory. Of the shipments 70% go to the markets of the East: Buffalo, Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg and other cities.

Minnesota in 1912 produced 131,500,000 lbs. of butter. Only 10% of that amount was consumed in the state, and of the remainder, 70% went to markets east of Buffalo. In the same year North Dakota produced 13,906,244 lbs. of butter, of which 11,806,244 lbs. were available for shipment. South Dakota produced 20,432,280 lbs. of butter, of which 18,389,052 lbs. were available for shipment.

The seventeen counties of Northern Wisconsin produced 25,555,843 lbs., of which 23,259,000 lbs. were available for shipment.

In the same year the egg production of Minnesota was 7,500 cars, of which 3,000 moved out of the state, and 800 cars of poultry were shipped

from Minnesota. The tonnage of eggs and poultry moving from the other states involved is also large.

It is not hard to figure out the effect if the traffic in those products moved to the East by the lake rather than all-rail, with a difference of 40 cents per 100 lbs., in the rate. With refrigerator facilities provided, most of the traffic destined for Philadelphia, New York and other Eastern points would seek the lake route, especially since better time could be made, considering delays in switching at Chicago, and it is the opinion of refrigerating experts that the products could be delivered in the East in better condition after transportation by lake than by rail, with consequent higher prices offered.

Butter, eggs and poultry are sold on the basis of prices delivered at the market. Obviously if the products could be delivered in better condition in the East, prices would be held at least to the present level, and the producers would reap the benefit of the reduced transportation charges.

The refusal of the boat lines to provide facilities for refrigerated transportation to date may be traced to the fact that the package freight boats, which are the only ones which could be so equipped, are owned and controlled by the rail lines east of Chicago, which obtain the traffic at a higher rate in consequence of the water highway being closed to it.

With the Eastern market opened on more favorable terms to the dairy-men and poultry-raisers of the Northwest, accelerated development may be expected in those industries. For that reason the case is of immense importance, and its result will be watched with interest by all people interested in Northwest development.

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Send coupon for folder. On a single silo we can probably arrange to give you practically carload shipment price. To one farmer in each township we have a very special offer. Write today. Use the coupon opposite the hand.

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From the Nation's Capital

By Guy E. Mitchell

Officials of the Department of Agriculture are strongly in favor of encouraging and assisting raisers of purebred cattle, in establishing herds that are absolutely free of tuberculosis and to which the department can certify as such. This, it is believed, would greatly stimulate the eradication of the disease and at the same time to a great extent prevent the constant spread of the disease and its introduction into many clean herds thru the purchase of purebred stock.

The Secretary of Agriculture convened a public hearing at the Department of Agriculture, at 10 o'clock, December 18, in order that all persons interested in the importation of the common, or Irish, potato from Canada and Europe might be heard concerning the establishment of a quarantine, to be effective January 1, 1914, forbidding the importation of potatoes from these foreign regions. The reason for considering the extension of the present quarantine to all of Europe and to Canada is the belief that it is necessary in order to prevent the introduction here of powdery scab and other diseases which affect the potato production of the U. S. Attention was called by officials of the Department that the contemplated hearing had no direct bearing on the claim made by the Secretary of the Irish Department of Agriculture that potato wart had been so controlled in Ireland that there is no danger of spread of the disease. Even were this so, they say, the danger from powdery scab is as great if not a greater menace than that from the wart.

A factory has been established at Minneapolis manufacture food products from alfalfa, according to the Kansas Industrialist. Among the articles to be made from the plant are syrup, flavoring extracts, substitutes for tea and coffee, and chewing gum. "Next Chapter," remarks the editor, will describe making breakfast food out of the residue." This reminds us that there is a standing reward of \$1,000 offered for the capture of the man, dead or alive, who starts another breakfast food concern.

Who says "What's in a name?" President Waters was the head of the Dry Farming Congress for one year, and on the day of the opening the Dry Farming Congress in Tulsa, Oklahoma, had to be postponed on account of rain.

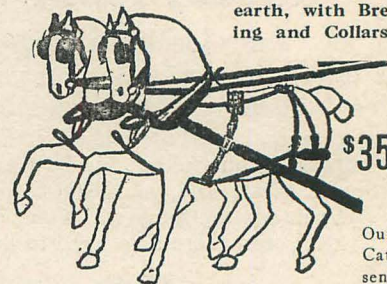
According to investigators of the Department of Agriculture there has been a sudden and very significant increase in the use by persons with a drug-habit of a little-known but very dangerous drug called "heroin." It has been found that many drug victims who formerly used morphine and cocaine and who under the new laws find it difficult to obtain these substances have begun using heroin, the sale of which is not as yet as carefully restricted under state laws. The drug is said to be not only as dangerous as morphine, but even more so, for the reason that it occasionally kills the victim outright.

The announcement is made by the Department of Agriculture that enforcement of the Pure Food Law is being prosecuted vigorously, and that its agents had seized a large and va-

ried lot of shipments in interstate commerce on the ground that they were menaces to the public health. The seizures of the Government agents cover a wide range of foodstuffs and commodities. Desiccated eggs from Texas, grapes from Pennsylvania, chestnuts from Virginia, figs from California, tomato pulp from Delaware and Maryland, and onion salad from Rhode Island, are among the goods that have fallen under the ban.

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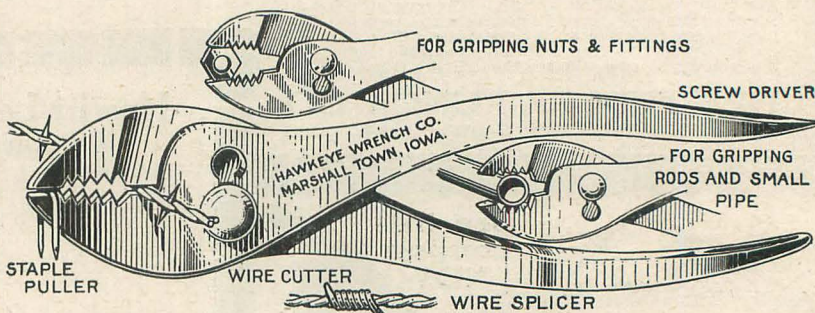
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North Dakota Farmer

LISBON,

NORTH DAKOTA

THE TRI-STATE GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION

By J. H. Worst, N. D. A. C.

The time has come, in my opinion, when a change should be made in the organization of the Tri-State Grain and Stock Growers' Association. The convention has by its own action segregated portions of time for different propaganda; for instance, one-half day is devoted to horticulture; one-half day to the American Society of Equity, one day to Livestock, and one day to Conservation. This leaves only one day and a couple of evenings for the Tri-State Convention proper, which includes opening exercises, appointment and report of committees, etc.

It would seem more appropriate and less confusing to open in the ordinary way and conduct the first day's work as heretofore; then have the different associations, such as horticulture, livestock, Society of Equity, etc., hold sectional meetings forenoons, where they can attend to business matters, election of officers, and other affairs that pertain directly to their special lines of work, each association to secure a suitable hall for its meetings. Afternoons and evenings should be devoted to regular Tri-State Convention work, in which all these associations would be given an opportunity to participate in the general program.

I wish the members of the association would think the matter over and be prepared to take such action as will be for the best interests of the Tri-State Convention. This is important, inasmuch as the Tri-State Grain Growers' Convention has become a great institution and affords a splendid opportunity annually for farmers of the Northwest to get together and not only become better acquainted with each other, but discuss the many interests involved in Northwestern development. This matter will come before the forthcoming convention for consideration.

RAILROAD PLAYS UP ITS SECTION

Such is one of the headlines in Oklahoma papers regarding the fine ex-

hibit of the Northern Pacific Railway at the recent International Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, Oklahoma. The Northern Pacific was the only Northwestern railroad making an exhibit at the Congress.

The Tulsa Daily World, said:

"Represented by one railroad in the United States and Canada, the Northwest is displayed by the Northern Pacific Railway in a splendid array of agricultural resources of the states it traverses and one which stands out prominently among other excellent displays at the International Soil Products Exposition. Grains, grasses, vegetables, melons, even fish and oysters are shown in unique style. In 36 mahogany cabinets, air tight and dust proof, are samples of this country's northwestern section including Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. These cases represent what the new farmers of those states have grown the past year; just average crops and average yields. In addition to the cabinets, over 150 enormous jars of processed fruits and vegetables of all kinds form

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3 Years
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(Formerly Threshermen's Review)

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(Your State Farm Paper)

If you are interested in Power on the Farm and in your State of North Dakota, send \$1.00 for a 3 Year Subscription to both these papers to
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an elaborate setting and indicate the productiveness and the richness of the soil thru which the Northern Pacific runs."

The Tulsa Daily Democrat of same date remarked:

"A seventy-foot Northern Pacific baggage car packed to the roof with a display of small grains, forage crops and fruits which were grown this year by the new farmers of the northwest, portrays to the visitor the wonderful productiveness of the states of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Hundreds of people showed their appreciation of this marvelous display today as they thronged among the enormous glass jars of processed fruit and vegetables shown in their natural size and color. This display, as well as the special car which the Northern Pacific Railway has recently shown thruout the state of Oklahoma, demonstrates what an up-to-date railway is doing for the advancement of its territory and for the encouragement of settlers who are thronging to the northwest in quest of lands and conditions where they can make for themselves homes well worthy of the name."

This will indicate the way the Oklahomans looked upon the Northern Pacific's efforts to convey to the southwestern people some idea of the reasons for and possibilities of the Northwest.

CO-OPERATION IN ALASKA

Co-operative stores, owned and managed by natives, are fostered wherever possible in Alaska by the United States Bureau of Education, which has charge of education for the natives of Alaska. In this way the Bureau helps the natives protect themselves from those traders who charge exorbitant prices for food and clothing and pay as little as possible for native products. In the small villages even legitimate marketing expenses are a heavy burden unless there is some form of co-operation.

These co-operative attempts have been a decided success. At Hyda-burg, in southeastern Alaska, where the United States school teacher has general oversight of the co-operative stores, the natives were able, after 12 months of business, to declare a cash dividend of 50% and still have

funds available for the erection of a larger store building. The Klawock Commercial Company, also under native management, was able after nine months of existence to erect a new store building from its surplus. At Klukwan also the natives have organized a co-operative store.

Native stores have for several years been in successful operation at Cape Prince of Wales and on St. Lawrence Island, where the natives buy food at reasonable prices and are assured on an equitable exchange for their furs and other products.

A more recent example of co-operation is at Atka, a remote island in the Aleutian chain. Formerly rough lumber cost \$50 per thousand and shingles \$8 a thousand on this island, and clothing and food supplies were correspondingly high. On the other hand, the natives were poorly paid for their labor. For each of the few blue fox skins the natives could catch they received from the trader goods averaging \$8 in value. Sold at public auction in Seattle, these skins brought from \$17.10 to \$66.50 each, according to quality. In April of this year, with the help of Seattle merchants and officers of the revenue cutter service, a co-operative company was organized under the direction of the United States public-school teacher, and now the natives are doing their own buying and selling with considerable advantage to themselves.

Eskimos on the shore of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean have until recently had to market thru local traders. Now many of them are sending by mail packages of fox, lynx, mink, and hair seal to the Alaska division of the Bureau of Education at Seattle, and the Government officials sell the furs for the natives at public auction to the highest bidders.

Natives in Tatitlek co-operated in salting and exporting salmon during

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You can't afford to put up a short-lived fence. You can't afford to make the mistake of buying any wire fence on "price" alone. Look out for light, imperfect, brittle wire; thin uneven galvanizing; weak, flimsy, half-tied knots, and out-of-date, clumsily woven, hard-to-put-up fencing. Buy the fence you KNOW you can depend on—one that will stand up tight and trim the whole year 'round—one that will give and take with sudden strains and season's changes—one that will last more years, cost less for repairs, require fewer fence posts, turn all kind of stock better, hold its shape and resist rust longest—in short give you the most for your money in real fence service and satisfaction. See

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before you buy. See the famous **SQUARE DEAL LOCK**—the double grip that will not slip. See the one piece stay wires, the wavy, springy, strand wires, the perfect weaving, the heavy, even galvanizing, the strong, flexible quality of **square deal wire** made in our own mills, not bought in the open market.

FREE! If you want a **Square Deal** in farm fencing write our factory direct today. We will send you Free and postpaid our latest catalog and price list, also a full size copy (50c edition) of Ropp's Lightning Calculator—160 pages of the greatest money, time and labor-saving ideas ever published. All FREE. Write today.

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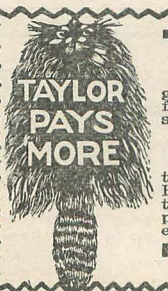
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TAYLOR PAYS MORE

TRAPPERS LET US PAY YOU MORE MONEY FOR FURS

St. Louis is the largest fur market in America and the biggest buyers in the world gather here. F. C. Taylor & Co. is the largest house in St. Louis, receiving more furs from trappers than any other house in the world and our enormous collections are always sold at top prices, which enables us to pay you more.

WE WILL TEACH YOU HOW TO TRAP

Trapping is no hard work if your outfit is complete. You need a few good traps, the best bait and your spare time morning and night. Our big new Supply Catalog and Book on Trapping is ready and you can have a copy FREE if you write today. The book tells you when and where to trap, kind of traps and bait to use, how best to remove and prepare skins, etc.; also contains trapping laws of every state. Price lists, shipping tags, etc., also free. Get busy at once—big money in it. Write for book on trapping today.

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AMERICA'S GREATEST FUR HOUSE

Cut Down the High Cost of Living—EAT FISH

We handle all varieties of Fresh, Salted, Smoked and Canned Fish. Write for our price list.

JOHNSON FISH CO.,
Lock Box 339, Green Bay, Wis.

the past season, under the instruction of the local Government teacher, with the result that they have not only netted \$1,000 in cash, but have also put away 76,000 pounds of smoked salmon for winter use.

Co-operation in Alaska has been aided by the policy of reserving tracts of land for the exclusive use of the natives. On this land the natives build up their own industries, safe from the evil influence of unprincipled white men. Hyدابург is a reservation settlement; Klukwan has recently obtained a similar reservation upon which to conduct its co-operative enterprises, and Klawock hopes to secure reservation land in the near future.

THE NEW MINNESOTA PURE SEED LAW

The new Pure Seed Law enacted by the state legislature at its last session is a valuable safeguard for the Minnesota farmer in purchasing his seed-stock for the coming spring's planting.

All reliable seed houses are now busy testing, grading and properly cleaning the seeds they have to offer, so as to comply with the new law. It, therefore, behooves all farmers to buy only from the most reliable concerns who are equipped to furnish a satisfactory test on the seeds they sell. In connection herewith, it is safest to buy from the grower direct who specializes in seed-growing and knows his stock was grown on clean land and is strictly Northern grown.

One concern that has specialized in seed-growing and seed-breeding for the past 25 years is the Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., of Faribault, Minnesota. There one may see vast farms devoted to scientific breeding of pedigreed seeds. Fields of Marquis Wheat, Grimm Alfalfa, New Danish Oats, and especially of Seed Corn, are bound to impress the visitor with the importance and advantage in knowing where your seed is grown and how it is handled.

Here also, is the Nursery where all stock sold by this Company may be seen growing in strong, healthy condition.

So impressed was the State Immigration Bureau with these scenes, that Fred D. Sherman, the Immigration Commissioner, had a six-foot panoramic view taken of the Farms and Nursery, to be used in advertising Minnesota and its possibilities.

A large and profusely illustrated booklet, descriptive of these seed farms and Nursery, will be mailed, without cost, on request.—Adv.

NORTH DAKOTA'S THIRST LETTING UP

The demand for United States revenue permits to sell liquor is a fair index, in a rough way, of the drinking activities in a state or community. Every man who wishes to sell liquor, even in smallest quantities, must pay Uncle Sam twenty-five dollars a year. This is the Federal retail liquor tax. The man who pays this tax or fee gets a receipt, and the Government promises to keep its hands off. Few people will venture to sell without having thus first made peace with the Federal authority. The number of these permits that are asked for are consequently a measure of the number of persons who are selling, or intending to sell, liquor within any given district.

For purposes of collecting revenue the United States is divided into a number of districts. The states of North and South Dakota comprise a single revenue district, with a deputy collector at Aberdeen. According to the records in the office of this collector, the number of Federal liquor tax receipts issued for North Dakota during the first six weeks of the present fiscal year is scarcely one-half of the number issued for the corresponding period a year ago. Indeed the

number has steadily declined, and is now less than one-fourth of what it was three or four years ago.

All this is to be attributed to several causes. Our own more stringent laws have had something to do with it. Our executive officials throughout the state are showing a more earnest disposition to enforce the law. The Webb law has discouraged the shipment of large liquor lots into the state. And we believe the public sentiment on this question is experiencing a general toning up.—

North Dakota Standard



"FARMER" BRAND
NORTHERN GROWN
ALFALFA CLOVER AND GRASSES
are the Pure Seed Law Seeds, therefore cheapest for the man who works for results. Every successful farmer grows at least some Clover or Alfalfa. Its good business—that's all—enriches the soil, increases the value of your land and supplies abundant feed for cattle.—Write for samples and new Seed and Nursery Annual just out. Gives full particulars why "Farmer Brand" Seeds will conquer frost or drought where others fail.
FARMER SEED & NURSERY CO.,
583 3rd Ave. FARIBAULT, MINN.

Trees GUARANTEED Trees North Dakota Grown

We have 250 acres of Forest, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Flowers

They are acclimated to extreme Cold, Drouth, Hot Winds and Unfavorable conditions.

They are hardy and grown especially to stand unprotected on the Northwest Prairies.

We ship direct to Customers, saving them the Agent's Commission.

SEND FOR OUR FREE PLANTING GUIDE AND CATALOG.

Devils Lake Nursery Co.

Devils Lake, - - - - - North Dakota.

Buy Land in Eastern Colorado--40,000 Acres to Select From

Where there is Health, Wealth and Prosperity. Where the winters are short and pleasant. No sleighing, no stock feeding in winter. Where one crop pays for the land. Where land always produces crops and never a crop failure. Where you can buy good land from \$12.50 to \$20 per acre on easy terms. Crops—Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax, Corn, Potatoes, all kinds of Vegetables and Fruit. Soil—Rich soil, clay sub-soil, no stone, no sand. Water—Pure and soft 10 to 30 feet. Advantages—On railroad, near schools and churches, near 3 chief markets for produce and stock, 4 hours by rail to Denver, 12 hours to Kansas City and Omaha. Excursions 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in every month. Low rates to land seekers. Free fare to purchasers. 100% choice steam plow land surrounded and intermingled by improved farms. Can trade part for Northern or Canada land or income property. Write for circulars, maps, etc.

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Vol. 15 JANUARY, 1914 No. 7

Drought has but little effect on land free from weeds and well manured.

Give your farm a name, same as your dog or horse. The farm, well kept, is worthy of a name,—a delightful name the children will be proud of.

Diversified farming in the Northwest beats mining in this, that the same soil will produce indefinitely, and the rewards of capital and toil will remain permanent, while mines become exhausted.

Just as well predict a bumper crop for 1914 on account of the fine weather during the last weeks of the old year. It happens as often that way as any. Expert farming produces a good crop, as a rule, regardless of the fall and winter weather conditions.

Average stable manure is worth practically \$2.75 per ton, calculated as commercial fertilizers are valued. The stable manure also adds humus, making material for the soil, and carries different kinds of bacteria that are worth probably as much to the soil as the actual plant food.

North Dakota offers superior inducements for eastern renters to come here, who within a short period may become land owners and prosperous independent citizens of a commonwealth that, within a few years, will outrank every other state for schools, churches, good roads, and individual prosperity.

The annual production of wealth in the state could easily be increased fifty per cent. Jerry Bacon of Grand Forks says: "Since beginning rotation,

dairying, and stock-raising, I have doubled my yields and more than doubled the value of my land." Why not follow the example of Hon. Jerry Bacon aforesaid!

One of the most important things farmers need in order to make their prosperity sure, is money at reasonable rates for improvement purposes. Twelve per cent is ruinous. Ten per cent is exorbitant. They should get it at not to exceed seven per cent with at least two per cent of that, amortization. Think it over.

Small farms intensively cultivated produce much larger and surer profits per acre than large farms indifferently cultivated. Regardless of the fact that the large farm produces a larger gross income, yet many small farms, well cared for, add vastly more to the state's annual income than where the bonanza system of farming prevails.

With regional banks the surplus wealth of the Northwest will not find its way into Wall Street for speculative purposes. It will more likely remain within reach of business demands. The tremendous opposition to the new banking law, and the source of said opposition, should commend the new law to the producing public.

Breeze Boycock of Colorado has demonstrated mathematically that a single kernel of wheat will multiply itself during a period of 15 years into 5,339,484,854 bushels. In other words if all the wheat in the world were destroyed except a single kernel, it would require only 15 years to exceed the present annual world's production of wheat by more than one and one-third billion bushels.

If every farmer in the state would plant five rows of trees across his farm or farms, from east to west, he would render himself and the state a distinguished service. These trees well and frequently cultivated for five years would establish a monument to his memory more conspicuous than any chiseled rock set up in some lonely cemetery.

The silo is becoming popular in North Dakota. At the present rate of increase in the number of silos that are being built, the state will soon be spotted with them. Good. They mean sure returns, increased profits, conservation of fertility, and the corn grown for the purpose of filling them will destroy billions of weeds, which rob the soil of moisture and cause drought. The more silos the better.

There should be money available for young men to purchase land, provided they save up a reasonable sum to begin with. Land is the best security in the world. A young man can invest in nothing better; but it takes too long to save up enough to purchase a whole farm, and if he borrows at present interest rates, the banker may own the farm in a few years. Some better way must be found.

The farmer is the most useful member of society. His services are absolutely indispensable. He feeds the world and produces the raw material for the world's clothing. A young man can aspire to no higher or holier calling than to become a farmer. With modern improvements in the farm home, a young girl can aspire to no better life, all things considered, than that of a farmer's wife.

The ups and downs in the prices of farm products do not so nearly represent the law of supply and demand as the game that is played by various middlemen. The farmer is the victim in almost every instance; for the price usually is highest after farmers have disposed of their products. To make the game more interesting farmers' obligations are arranged to mature about threshing time. This will throw the bulk of merchantable grain upon the market early in the season, at which time the price can easily be depressed. If farmers were to co-operate, they could handle their own grain. The amount they get skinned out of each year would afford ample working capital to organize a system of distribution that would enable each farmer to get the full value of all his farm products.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

Since the purchasing power of the dollar has gone down from 100 cents, eleven years ago, to 51.4 cents at the present time, it may be pertinent to inquire how much longer the dollar can pursue this descending course and still enable the producer of dollar to secure a living.

What has the producer of the dollar to say about it anyhow? Well, he could do many things if he only would. One thing, he might organize market associations that would bring the producer and consumer closer together so that the producer could get a much better price for his products, and at the same time enable the consumer to purchase farm products at a

Continued on Page 14.

Pure Food Advertisers

The products advertised below are in compliance with the pure food law of North Dakota and of the highest grade.
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.

“BUY”

“EAT”

HOME BRAND

Pure Food Products

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MANUFACTURING
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NUTRITIOUS-WHOLE SOME

One package, 10 cents, makes one pint of wholesome Fruit Jelly. All flavors from true fruits.

The Purest of Pure Food Products

are packed under the Brands of

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MONARCH BRAND



FOOD PRODUCTS

A GUARANTY OF PURITY. A WELCOME GUEST at every table where the HOUSEWIFE demands the BEST. THE MONARCH LABEL insures QUALITY in Coffee, Catsup, Pickles, Maple Syrup, Canned Goods or any article bearing the MONARCH BRAND of REID MURDOCH & CO CHICAGO.

ANOTHER PURE FOOD PRODUCT

CEREKOTA

Self-Rising

Pancake Flour

Is a Scientific Preparation of Healthful Appetizing Ingredients
and the Best Flour Milled in North Dakota

GUARANTEED Pure and Wholesome

Ask Your Grocer for a Trial Package

Bemmels Milling Company

Sole Manufacturers

Lisbon,

North Dakota

HIGH COST OF LIVING

Continued from Page 12.

much lower price. This would benefit both producer and consumer. To accomplish this, it will be necessary to thin out considerably the crowd of middlemen that have arrayed themselves systematically between the producer and the consumer, and who are sapping the life-blood from both. It may hurt some of these middlemen, but there is no law that compels any one to be a middleman instead of a producer,—except his own choice. Co-operative credit systems might also be established so that communities of farmers could obtain money or credit at a more reasonable rate than they are compelled to pay under present conditions. This might hurt some men in the towns, but not the towns; for the farmers would naturally become more prosperous and have more money to spend for things needed for the family, if they could borrow money for improvement purposes at a more reasonable rate of interest.

As a matter of fact, almost every community enriches a few men beyond all reason, who, in turn, very frequently by subterfuge, not only refuse to pay their just proportion of taxes, but become arrogant and domineering. Because of their success in getting money, they are looked upon as successful men, and by common consent are considered popular on account of their wealth, and hence are given charge of public affairs. No wonder the people are beginning to see the light and are demanding that the management of their government be returned to them.

Anything so sacred as government should be safeguarded more closely than ours has been. After a long reign of government, as above indicated, business has been so organized that the wealth produced on the farms, that is, about seventy cents of each dollar, flows automatically into the coffers of the great money power.

Of course, on its way east, portions of each dollar lodge here and there, but even the little streams and rivulets where the current begins,—the upper stretches of the money drainage area—are feeders directly and indirectly of the gigantic money maw that controls the business and the politics of the country. And conditions are not improving. They will not improve until farmers wake up and help manage, not only their government, but their business as well. As well set a dog to watch the sausage, as to entrust the business end of farming to men who are after the biggest end of the dollar that the producer can stand for and still keep on producing.

Livestock Department

FARM AND STOCK NOTES

N. J. Shepherd

No young animal is profitable that is not growing steadily.

The cheapest food is not that which costs the least, but that which gives the best results.

Scatter newly slaked lime in the poultry quarters frequently, as it will absorb moisture and dry the apartment.

Only the best sheep will yield a profit and the poor ones are a burden on the balance of the flock.

In all stock breeding it is generally a very poor plan to try to build up by tearing something else down.

The best way to increase the appetite of a horse, if such a thing is necessary, is to change his ration frequently.

One important item in successful and profitable farming lies in the most system in performing all parts of the farm work.

The best butter is that which has the least done for it, but what was performed, done in the very best manner.

While the pig should never get really hungry, he should be kept so that he will come to his feed with a good appetite.

Always strain milk as soon as possible after it is drawn, so as to keep the amount of dissolved filth at the minimum.

A low down knee is desirable in a horse, enabling the animal to make a long stride more quickly than when the knee is set high up.

The longer a sheep is kept that will not clip a quantity of clean, bright wool, at least sufficient to pay for its keep, the poorer the owner will be.

A brood mare will equal a gelding of same capacity at all kinds of work and in all places on the farm and besides she can raise a valuable foal each year.

The wise farmer while striving in every way to make his immediate results as large as possible, keeps a sharp lookout for the future, and lays his plans to have better crops and finer stock another season than in the present one.

The flesh of the sheep partakes of the flavor of its food more than that of any other animal, and for this reason care should be taken to feed the fattening sheep on such food as

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's
Caustic Balsam

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For the Human Body
—It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions. CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for
**Sore Throat
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and
all Stiff Joints**

REMOVES THE SORENESS--STRENGTHENS MUSCLES

Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$120.00 paid in doctor's bills."

OTTO A. BEYER.
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet R.

The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, O.

SEED WANTED

We are in the market for North Dakota grown TIMOTHY, BROMUS and MILLET of all varieties.

Send us samples of any high grade grass seed or seed grain you have for sale, and we will make bid on same F. O. B. your station. WRITE US TODAY.

FARGO SEED HOUSE

Fargo,

North Dakota

will have a tendency to make sweet and well flavored mutton.

In the growing and fattening of the large mutton sheep, it is important that their feed be abundant and nutritious, so as to insure rapid and early maturity. The profit lies in making them attain heavy weights in a very short period of time.

Feed a horse in proportion to his size and the labor he is required to perform. A horse that is not working hard every day does not require the amount of feed that one does that is kept busy. High feeding, unless the animal is used every day, is a positive injury.

In selecting trees for planting give preference to those with smooth healthy-looking bark, which have entirely shed their leaves, and have plenty of small fibrous roots. Trees on which the leaves remain after the first hard frost and stick to the branches in the spring may usually be regarded as not healthy.

In selecting a horse for hard driving or for use under the saddle, it should be borne in mind that the greater the angle represented by the position of the scapula or shoulder-blade, giving obliquity to the shoulder, the less is the concussion put upon the shoulder under violent exertion, because the less upright the shoulder is, and the less the food is applied directly in the line of bone and muscles, the less spring and elasticity there are in that direction.

THE MULEFOOT HOG

By John H. Dunlap, Williamsport, Ohio, Pres. American Mulefoot Hog Breeders Association

This breed gets its name from its solid foot, which is solid like that of a

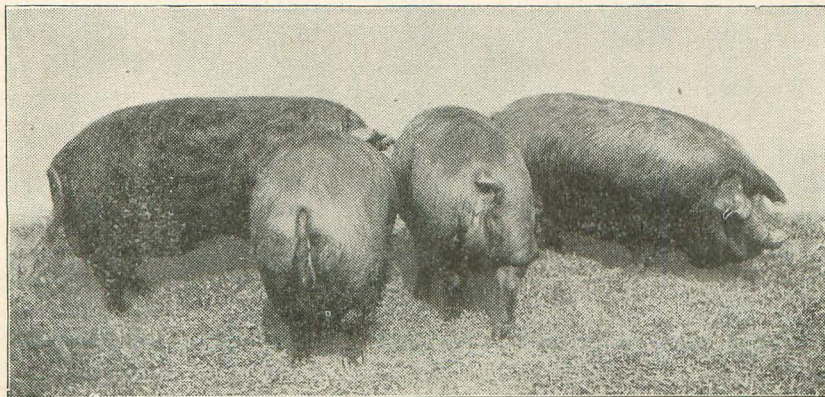
There are a great many ideas held about its origin, but this as well as the tendency of the pure-bred mulefoot to assert itself with a solid foot when crossed with other breeds, is still puzzling the scientific world.

My attention was called to this breed by a letter from Mr. Quinn, of the United States Department of Agriculture. It seems that the government has never been able to find out where or how this breed got its solid foot.

With the help of Mr. Spellman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, I have made tests with Chester White, Poland Chinas, Berkshires, Hampshires, Yorkshires and hogs with mixed breeding and all show that the mule-foot is predominant. Even the Tamworth, which traces back to the wild hog, shows the solid foot in the offspring when crossed with a mule-foot.

The tests show that mule-foot hogs are very strong breeders. In color mulefoot hogs are usually black, or black with white points. The notable differences as compared with the Berkshires are, a solid hoof, a longer and straighter face, greater length of neck, legs and sides and a better bone. They are gentle and very much like the Poland China or Duroc Jersey in disposition. Their coats are soft and the touch mellow, showing a good quality of flesh.

Claims are made that compared with other breeds they are hardier, have greater vitality, mature earlier and cost less to make the first 250 pounds. The sows are gentle, kind mothers, are usually very prolific, raising large litters of pigs, which if turned out will hustle for their living, or will grow and thrive, paying big returns under good care and attention. They claim the pigs are hardier and freer from pig diseases than



American Grand Champion Show Herd Bred and Owned by John H. Dunlap

horse or mule. The flesh is of a remarkably fine flavor—and is said by all to be more tender and palatable than any other breed.

pigs of other breeds, are greater rovers, hustling for themselves from time of birth.

The sows are better sucklers than any

CLASSIFIED ADS.

One Cent a Word

Small advertisements will be classified under appropriate headings at the low price of one cent a word for each insertion. Cash must accompany all orders. Each initial or number must count as one word. TRY IT HERE.

LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE

GALLOWAY CATTLE

J. W. & F. T. PETERSON, Litchfield, Minn.
POLAND CHINA PIGS, also Shropshire sheep Seed grain. GEO. N. SMITH, Amana, N. D.

FAMOUS O. S. C. SWINE. Am now booking orders for fine pigs of April farrow. Price: \$18 each; \$35 a pair. All Stock recorded free. Shipping point: Mankato. ROBT. A. HAEDT, Eagle Lake, Minn.

ASH GROVE FARM. Knudtson & Son, Props. Breeders of Pure Bred Percheron Horses and Short Horn Cattle, Both Sexes. Stock for Sale. Route 1 Fullerton, N. D.

J. S. BIXBY

RED POLL CATTLE. If you want dual-purpose cattle, I have the best. Rhode Island Reds, also in stock. LISBON NORTH DAKOTA

Mulefoot Hogs are Healthy, Hardy and Prolific. Jno. Dunlap, Breeder, Williamsport, Ohio.

FOR SALE. Work Horses, Drivers, Stallions and Double-standard Polled Durham Bulls. LEAL STOCK FARM Leal, N. D.



Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The Greatest Dairy Breed Send for FREE Illustrated Book Holstein-Friesian Assn., Box 135 Brattleboro, Vt.

ENVILLA STOCK FARM

Envilla Stock Farm, Cogswell, N. D. will quote you special prices on Angus Cattle, Shetland Ponies, Duroc Jersey Hogs, Wolf Hounds, Collies, Rat Dogs and other breeds, Angora Cats. All varieties of chickens; turkeys, geese, ducks, guineas, pheasants, rabbits, ferrets. Pets. Live Foxes, Skunks, Mink and Badgers.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE. Avery Self Lift Engine Gang, Eight Stubble and Six Breaker Plows; used very little, as good as new. \$600.00 F. O. B. Kenmare, Ward Co., N. D. Also One Avery Farm Tractor Wagon for \$100.00. F. W. Friis, Kenmare, N. D.

FOR SALE

One of the best 640-acre stock ranches in the state of Montana. Close to town. First-class farming lands near town. All under irrigation. Price \$15 to \$30 per acre. Write to F. R. KRAMER & CO.

Malta, : : : : Montana

WANTED. Live Foxes, Skunks, Mink and Badgers, any time. Envilla Stock Farm, - - Cogswell, N. D.

AGENTS WANTED. Farmer's Directory, Account Book. Exclusive home territory. Easy seller. Big inducements. Particulars Free. Write Naylor 938 Ft. Wayne, Ind.

WANTED AGENTS either sex, for Economy Administration Cook Book, the much talked of and biggest seller of the year. \$10.00 to \$15.00 per day right now. Free descriptive circular, or send 25c. for Outfit at once, and first choice of territory. Best Terms. Also Ten Best Selling Holiday Books-Combination Outfit. 25c. 50 per cent commission. Address, A. B. KUHLMAN, Publisher, 136 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Twenty Acres, Irrigated, Part-bearing Orchard. 1000 boxes this year. I am the owner and muso sell in 30 days. Write me for particulars. Photo W. H. ELLIS Coeur d' Alene, Idaho

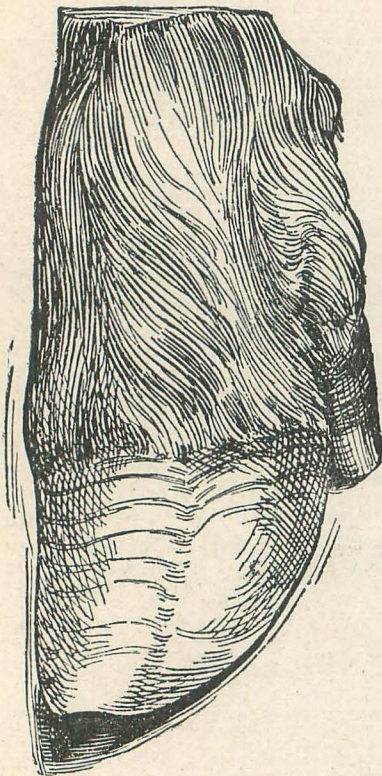
WANTED: Improved Farms and Wild lands. Best system for quick results. Full particulars and magazine free. Don't pay big commissions. Western Sales Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

ALFALFA SEED DIRECT. For Farmers' Price and Sample, Write J. L. Maxson, Buffalo Gap, S. D.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA

100 Improved Farms; low prices; easy terms; "A good title always." Write for list. C. D. BAKER, Fergus Falls, Minnesota, Bx. N

breed I have ever had under observation. They seem to have a great capacity to produce milk while suckling pigs and the sows are harder to keep on high flesh, but as soon as their litters are weaned the gain in flesh is very rapid.



Foot of Mule-foot Hog

"Aristotle, who was born in 384 B. C., wrote of a race of hogs with undivided toes or consolidated hoofs." Later Linnaeus, the Swedish naturalist, born in 1707, wrote that hogs with undivided toes were not uncommon about his native town in Sweden. This hog has been known to naturalists in different parts of the world for more than 2,000 years. With all of this line of ancestry to warrant the claims of the Mulefoot, he is a stranger to the great rank and file of hog breeders and raisers today. Just as the hut-build-

ers of South Africa used the blue mud from the diamond vein to daub his house, overlooking the immense wealth carried in each hod, so have the hog breeders overlooked the great value of the Mulefoot. He is a real diamond which was neglected in the rough, but brought to perfection has surpassed the fondest hopes of the most enthusiastic.

The bottom of the foot of these hogs is soft and padlike, similar to the pads on animals of the cat family. This would indicate that they must have been a flesh-eating animal at one time and nature provided them with pads to enable them to prey on other animals. They seem to be the same as other hogs except for their feet, yet I find their intestines are smaller. This gives them a larger dressing percentage.

Animals obtained from Indiana have been crossed with stock from Arkansas, Missouri, Minnesota, and other places and with care and attention as good individuals have been produced as are to be found in any of the best known breeds. One of the larger Mule-

foot boars weighed 970 pounds when four years old.

While the Mulefoot has been inbred to a certain extent, they attain weights

Pedigreed Stock

**PEDIGREED POLAND CHINA
HOGS & SHORT HORN
CATTLE FOR SALE. NOW
BOOKING ORDERS FOR
SPRING PIGS OF THE**

BEST KNOWN BREEDING

WHITE DENT SEED CORN FOR SALE

Booking orders for Barred Plymouth Rock Eggs & Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

**Stock for Sale at all times. Pedigree
Furnished. Write your wants to**

**C. H. SCHUTT
R. R. 1, Fairmount, N. Dak.**

ST. PAUL UNION STOCKYARDS COMPANY, SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN.

Comparison of Receipts and Shipments of Livestock for December, 1913.

	Receipts					
	Railroads	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses
C. R. I. & P.	398	136	1826	486	44	51
C. G. W.	796	186	8944	903	41	167
C. M. & St. P.	2898	616	24257	9811	.....	496
M. & St. L.	1423	327	8957	718	.....	184
C., St. P., M. & O.	2593	608	19222	3560	59	397
C. B. & Q.	362	30	3834	1180	.....	73
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	8514	1386	26966	8003	.....	761
Gt. Nor.	8216	2272	42403	20628	3	990
Nor. Pac.	4881	796	23845	12548	41	529
St. P. B. & T.	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Driven In	805	137	1156	614	3	.....
Total	30927	6476	161410	58541	191	3650
Inc. over 1912	3846	.....	61713	12951	.....	943
Decrease	.....	491	.....	.....	33	.....
Jan. 1 to date	415998	115948	1256801	785444	5203	38845
Inc. over 1912	22939	.....	273136	157471	.....	6160
Decrease	.....	14760	.....	.....	111	.....
Av. Weights	800	209	221	87	.....	.....

	Shipments					
	Railroads	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses
C. R. I. & P.	1027	7	.....	.....	.....	34
C. G. W.	1805	68	129	2193	42	73
C. M. & St. P.	4847	132	29516	2226	3	468
M. & St. L.	940	3	2509	550	1	62
C., St. P., M. & O.	4933	180	7747	4659	59	246
C. B. & Q.	841	8	11717	8264	1	171
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	1346	37	.....	10250	11	96
Gt. Nor.	1708	163	71	896	23	63
Nor. Pac.	1270	12	249	558	42	50
St. P. B. & T.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Driven Out	681	302	334	162	1	.....
Total	19398	917	52272	29758	183	1263
Inc. over 1912	999	.....	32855	6398	24	365
Decrease	.....	618	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan. 1 to date	298870	22977	319857	596077	4466	15647
Inc. over 1912	28929	.....	91724	165444	.....	2509
Decrease	.....	289	.....	.....	613	.....

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

To purchase a good yearling home-grown, registered Percheron Stallion at Farmers' price. This colt is but 19 months old; sound and best of disposition and weighs 1450 pounds; broke to harness; will grow to be a Ton Stallion; best of feet and legs and a perfect beauty. Color: black, with small star and pastern white. If interested, address

**GEO. L. BONNEY
Fergus Falls, - - Minn.**

equal to the Poland China or Duroc Jersey, and can easily attain a weight of 600 to 800 pounds.

WARNING AGAINST A PRESCRIPTION FRAUD

The Department of Agriculture, under the Food and Drugs Act has recently been investigating a new trick of certain patent medicine and proprietary medicine vendors which it is believed is deceiving a large number of people into spending money for patent medicines under the impression that they are getting regular physicians' prescriptions for nothing.

In a number of publications the Department finds advertisements are appearing which state that the man or woman whose name is attacked was saved from death from one of a number of serious diseases thru some wonderful prescription given to him or her by a regular physician of unusual skill who will not allow his name to be used because of medical ethics. The advertisement states that the writer feels it to be a duty to communicate this invaluable recipe to humanity in order to save them from similar ills. The offer is then made to supply this prescription without charge to any one who will address a post-card to the advertiser. People who do not stop to wonder who is to pay for the advertisement and the return postage and writing of the prescription are caught by this fraud and ask for the prescription. In due course a regular prescription is returned. This contains a number of ordinary ingredients and then under a technical name will call for a large proportion of some patent medicine or proprietary drug. The recipient takes this to a drug store to be filled and the druggist finds that he has to buy some of this patent preparation in order to fill it. He, therefore, has to order a large package or bottle of it and to make a profit must charge the customer a good, stiff price for filling the prescription. The customer, of course, gets what is in effect simply a patent medicine which, save that it bears a druggist's label and a prescription number, is the same as a patent medicine sold under the maker's own label and in the maker's own bottle.

The Government can not reach these people under either the Food and Drugs Act or the Postal Laws, because the scheme is so planned as to evade Government laws. The deception and misrepresentation appears in advertisements, circulars, letters, etc., separate from the package and the medicines are seldom sent thru the mails. The best the Department

can do, therefore, is to warn the people to be particularly suspicious of those who spend money for advertising space, postage, and letter writing,

seemingly out of their love for humanity. In all of these cases there is a profit-making scheme back of the seeming philanthropy.

The Way of the Unprofitable Cow

Farmer A. (in auto): "Good morning neighbor! Fine day this!"

Farmer B. (in wagon): "Yes, tolerable. Going to quit milking?"

Farmer A.: "No, not entirely. I'm just going to quit milking for fun."

B.: "Well, how's that?"

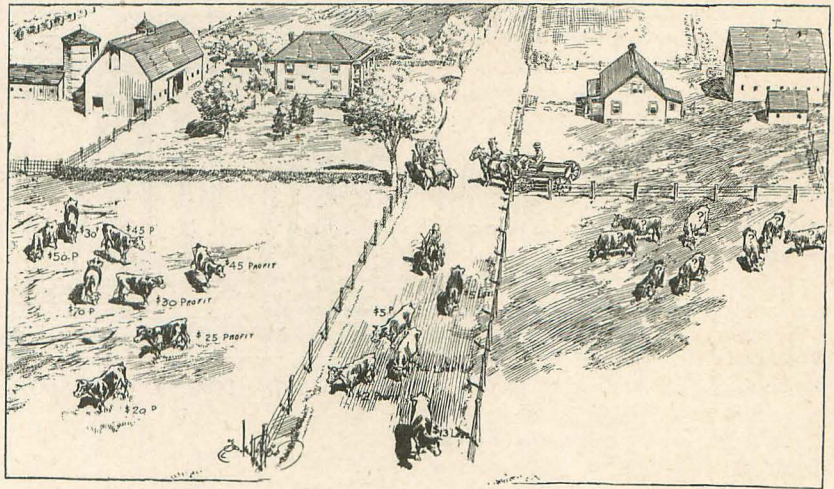
A.: "These cows are eating their heads off."

B.: "They are eh! But how do you know?"

A.: "I just weigh and test the milk from the herd and keep a record. Each cow get credit for the milk she produces, also for the calf and the manure, then she is charged for the cost of maintenance."

B.: "But isn't that an awful lot of work?"

A.: "Well, it does take a few minutes a day, but I believe I get a dollar an hour for this work. You see it makes all the other work count. Before I kept records I



spent hours of labor on these cows and they didn't even pay for their feed. The labor was all wasted. It alone amounts to about \$20.00 per year for each cow to say nothing of the feed she consumes."

B.: "What is the matter with that brindle. She looks like a good one?"

A.: "Yes, she made a profit of \$5.00, but what is the use of keeping such a cow when you can just as well have one that nets \$20.00 or more. These cows I'm selling averaged a loss of \$2.00 each, last year, while those in the pasture averaged \$39.37 profit. How much profit do your cows make?"

B.: "Well, let me see, I really don't know, but I am going to."

HOG CHOLERA—FARMERS DEFRAUDED

E. F. Ladd, Food Commissioner

Thruout the entire central and western part of this country there has been a wide-spread epidemic of hog cholera and the loss has been enormous. Naturally, fake concerns have endeavored to defraud the farmers by selling them a cheap and worthless product as a cholera cure. We caution farmers, therefore, to beware and buy nothing of the firms putting out hog cholera remedies unless they are absolutely sure that the preparation has merit. Even a large number of veterinary physicians have been misled and induced to make use of some of these fraudulent preparations.

The Pure Food Department of the Experiment Station at Fargo, in special bulletin No. 22 which should be in the hands of every farmer, has

IF YOU WANT

ANGUS CATTLE
OXFORD DOWN RAMS
EMBDEN GEESE
WHITE
HOLLAND TURKEYS
BLACK RABBITS

GET OUR EXPRESS-PAID PRICES

WILLOBANK FARM, LARIMORE, N. D.

exposed one of these manufacturers and shown that the product is nothing but a dilute solution of potassium iodide, sold at \$8.00 for 8 ounces. If you have faith in the Hog Chorera Specific put out by the U. S. Specific Co., Indianapolis, then you will do just as well to go to the drugstore and have a water solution containing 4.69% of potassium iodide prepared. There has been a fight in the ranks of the Company and several off-shoots have been organized, each doing business under a different name but apparently all using the same preparation.

A circular sent out by the U. S. Specific Company says:

"Beware of 'Vaxall,'" which they claim is an imitation of their product. Again they say:

"Beware of 'Co-Vac-O,'" still a nother imitation resulting from a splitting up of the Vaxall crowd.

Another letter purporting to be sent out by the original company contains this significant statement:

"Now, in view of this competition and my age and not caring to have to set aright these false statements from time to time, I have concluded to sell the formula for the compounding of this Specific and Immune to the veterinary profession. You can compound in ten minutes, at a cost of 25 cents a pint, just what you want to use from day to day or on a herd of hogs. You can secure the necessary drugs at your local drug-store having it always fresh, which is absolutely necessary to get good results."

Here is the whole thing in a nutshell. One pint or 16 ounces sells for \$15.00. This party, claiming to be the originator, says that it can be produced at a cost of 25 cents.

Farmers and stockmen, beware against being faked by this class of concerns.

SELECTION OF HORSES

FEBRUARY—SEVENTH MONTH
Prof. Critchfield, in N. D. Stallion Registration Board

One of the most puzzling questions before the farmer is what breed of horse to buy. It must be answered by the farmer or farmers who propose buying the horse-breeding stock, themselves. They must take into consideration the local needs especially, the general preference of the community and the individual likings of themselves. If the community favors the straight-moving, fine-limbed Clyde, or the active, well-rounded Percheron, or the low-down drafty Belgian, and has been using stallions of their favored breed until their mare stock

is well graded up to this particular breed, it would hardly be advisable to bring in a stallion of a different breed and break down the progress that has

been made along the line of grading up.

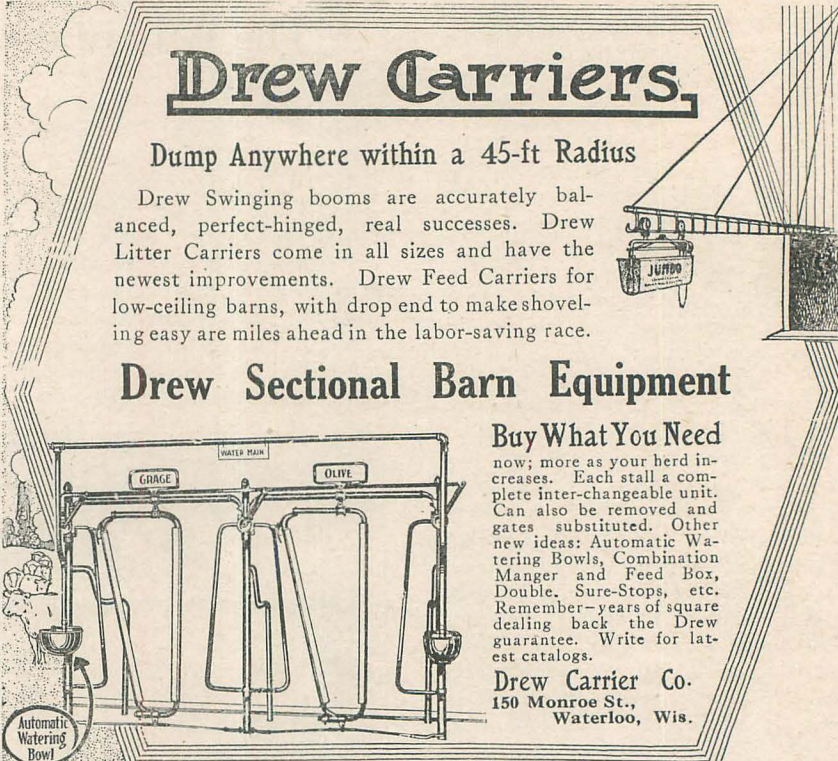
No breed can be called the best breed. One breed might do well in

Drew Carriers

Dump Anywhere within a 45-ft Radius

Drew Swinging booms are accurately balanced, perfect-hinged, real successes. Drew Litter Carriers come in all sizes and have the newest improvements. Drew Feed Carriers for low-ceiling barns, with drop end to make shoveling easy are miles ahead in the labor-saving race.

Drew Sectional Barn Equipment



Buy What You Need
now; more as your herd increases. Each stall a complete inter-changeable unit. Can also be removed and gates substituted. Other new ideas: Automatic Watering Bowls, Combination Manger and Feed Box, Double, Sure-Stops, etc. Remember—years of square dealing back the Drew guarantee. Write for latest catalogs.

Drew Carrier Co.
150 Monroe St.,
Waterloo, Wis.

ST. PAUL UNION STOCKYARDS COMPANY, SOUTH ST. PAUL, MINN.

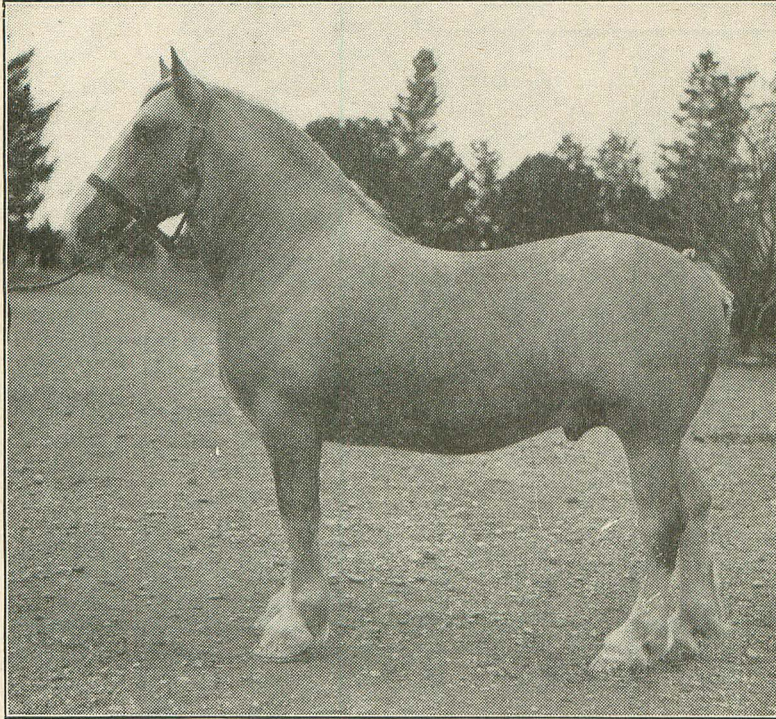
States	Origin of Livestock Received					Total Car
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses	
Minnesota.....	16535	5190	99981	13647	4	2033
Wisconsin.....	3185	803	22059	3339	.....	449
Iowa.....	36	.....	.....	.....	77	7
Far South.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	4
So. Dakota.....	1171	42	9485	4964	.....	195
No. Dakota.....	6822	402	29736	11759	44	709
Montana.....	425	2	68	24468	.....	122
Far West.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba&NWT.....	2753	37	81	.....	1	130
Far East.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returned.....	.....	.....	.....	274	.....	1
Totals.....	30927	6476	161410	58451	191	3650

		Disposition of Livestock					Total Car
		Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses	
S.St.Paul P'k'rs	12839	4477	108827	21787	.....	.....	.....
Cy. & St. Butch.	1024	76	14707	455	.....	.....	163
Outside Packers	121	.....	33692	2441	.....	.....	328
Minnesota.....	5892	585	1440	4532	92	.....	232
Wisconsin.....	1124	43	.....	241	38	.....	46
Iowa.....	2793	30	2433	680	41	.....	126
Nebraska.....	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Kans. & Mo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
So. Dakota.....	2054	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
No. Dakota.....	1378	19	.....	243	3	.....	41
Mont. & West	1298	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Far South.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba&NWT.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mich. & E. Can.	56	4	.....	.....	8	.....	4
Chicago.....	2152	10	.....	20892	.....	.....	176
Ills. (ex Chicago)	1221	17	.....	.....	1	.....	47
Eastern Points	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returned.....	.....	.....	.....	274	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	19398	917	52272	29758	183	.....	1263

the hands of one class of people and thru indifference and dislike of the breed characteristics, turn out a fail-

dersized registered mares or a stallion and lost faith in the horse business when the resultant progeny has failed

not necessarily give a sire the power of transmitting to his progeny the best type of the breed if the sire does not approach that breed himself. For this reason, stallion and mare buyers cannot afford to acquire any but the best individual and they will find that the best are really the cheapest in the end.



A French Coach Horse

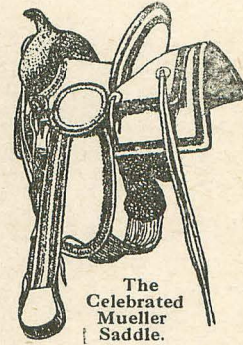
ure in the hands of another class of people. Individuals do best, as a rule with that which they like best, other things being equal. There are none of the popular breeds of horses but that have individuals at the top in open competition. In draft horse production, and that is what has the first place in the northwest, grade geldings of all the breeds that have the highest quality have been bringing the same price regardless of breed.

Selecting the Individuals

The selection of the breed is of minor importance compared with the selection of the individual. There are a great many people who have the idea that the pedigree is the whole thing. They think that, because the horse is registered in a stud book, all of his colts should attain the highest order of excellence found in the breed. Many a man has acquired a few un-

to develop into first class stallions, mares or geldings as the case may be. Registration in a stud book alone does

A\$45Saddle,\$32Cash



Our latest Swell Fork Saddle, 14-inch swell front, 28-in. wool-lined skirt, 3-in. stirrup leather, 3/4 rig, made of best oak leather, guaranteed for ten years; beef hide covered solid steel fork.

THE FRED MUELLER

Saddle & Harness Co., Dept. R, 1413-15-17-19 Larimer St. Denver, Colo. Send in your name for our catalogue now ready.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

I have forty-five thoroughbred Shropshire rams for sale. Coming two and three years old. Prices right. Call and see what I have to offer or write.

FORRESTER H. SMITH

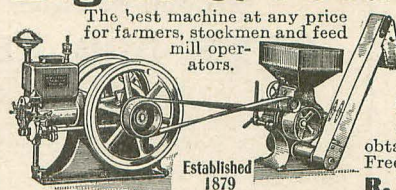
Amenia - - North Dakota

W. F. JACOBS Livestock Auctioneer

Thoroughly Posted on Pedigress

Terms Reasonable LISBON, N. D. Write for dates

Engine & Feed Grinding Outfit



The best machine at any price for farmers, stockmen and feed mill operators.

Established 1879

THE HOWELL ROLLER FEED MILLS have been wonderfully successful everywhere. They wear a life time, grind twice as fast with the same power as the best burr or stone mill made. Good money in custom grinding. Grinds Graham and Rye Flour as well as feed. Engine is of latest and most up-to-date design. Runs at proper speed to obtain best grinding results. Simple and Durable. Free Catalog D3 tells everything.

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

DAKOTA WELDING & MFG. COMPANY

Large Welding Plant and Machine Shop

Expert welders and machinists of ALUMINUM gear and crank cases; manifolds and housings; CAST-IRON and cracked sectional boilers; cracked or broken cylinders or water jackets; STEEL frames or any broken parts of automobiles or other machinery. We weld cracked steam boilers with our large portable plant at your home.

201 FIFTH ST. NORTH

Phone 926

FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA



Poultry Department



COMPEL THE FOWLS TO TAKE EXERCISE

Michael K. Boyer,

The question of exercise is one that the poultryman cannot study too carefully. To keep in good health and profit, all animal kind must take the proper amount of exercise, or they will become sluggish and diseased. It is not a very difficult matter to get the hens down to work, and if this duty is involved upon them in early life, they will not forget their "early training," and will know that in order to have anything to eat they must work for it.

Exercise prevents overfat in fowls. Overfat is a diseased condition, the penalty sooner or later being death. A too-fat hen is an indifferent layer-producing eggs of all shapes and conditions. It is, generally, the overfat hen that lays the soft-shelled eggs. It is the breaking of these eggs in the nest that leads on to the vice of egg-eating. One trouble after another follows this neglect of not having the hens exercise.

The hen that scratches is the one that has the quickest move, the brightest comb, the happy air, and the best egg record. She is business clean thru. The idle hen should not be tolerated.

Early-morning exercise is of untold value, especially during cold weather. If the fowl can get off the roost and at once get down to scratching, it will not only put itself into condition, for the day, but it will greedily pick up its feed and properly digest it. Contagious diseases do not, as a rule, find victims in busy fowls—it is invariably the idler that takes to everything that comes around. One of the greatest reasons why the hens of today are better layers than they were in our forefathers' days, is the fact that our present day poultrymen have discovered that the fowls must be induced to exercise, and it is a rule to compel them to do so.

The invention of the scratching shed has been a great innovation in this particular. These sheds are attached to the regular roosting pens, and are so arranged that the fowls descending from their roosts can at once repair to the shed to work.

The floor of these sheds is covered with some light litter—hay, straw or leaves—and at the night feed the

grain is thrown among this material. This is done about an hour before roosting time, and the fowls at once get to work. In the morning they continue their hunt for grain, and will work for an hour or more in search of a few grains which they may have missed the night before.

In order that they may not become discouraged in not finding anything, during the day at intervals several handfuls of grain are scattered. This is the secret of great winter egg production in the yards of regular poultrymen—at a time, too, when the average farmers' fowls are not producing an egg.

Where there are no scratching sheds, the floor of the roosting pen should be littered.

At least once a year this litter should be taken out of the pens or houses and new clean stuff substituted, as it will be a menace to health to allow befouled material to remain in the houses for too long a time. This we believe to be one of the fruitful causes of chicken pox or sorehead.

On the farm of the writer, the fowls during the winter are fed three times a day. A mash is given in the morning—not all they can eat, but just

enough to satisfy a craving, and to still keep them a little hungry. Then a few handfuls of grain are scattered among the litter—allowing about one handful for four fowls, which keeps them active. At noon a handful for three fowls is given at night a handful for each fowl. In this at all times there is an inducement for the hens to scratch, and between scratching and laying they are busy the whole day.

The hen that will not scratch is not a well one. A loafer in the hen-house is not a desirable companion for good, strong, healthy, busy hens.

POULTRY ITEMS

Comparatively few people know how to carve a roasting fowl. To do it properly, they must have a knowledge of the joints of the fowl. The operation is as follows:

Place the fowl conveniently in front of you. Plant the fork firmly in the joint of the wing farthest from the body, and draw with the joint toward the leg on the same side. Then pass the knife underneath and the wing joint is taken off at the point. Then slip the knife between the leg and the body, to cut thru the large joint there. When the leg is drawn backward with the fork, the joint will easily give way before the blade of the knife. After the other wing and leg are off, cut into the top of the breast under the "wish-bone," and lifting this with the fork it may loosen



Blue Ribbon Poultry Farm



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THE BLUE-RIBBON POULTRY FARM

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entirely. Then carve slices from both sides separated from the back. Chickens, geese, ducks and turkeys are carved alike. Smaller game, like pigeons, are not carved, but simply split down the back, a half being served to each person.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of the Pennsylvania State College, suggests the following grain rations for fattening poultry, as having been used with success by them: Where yellow flesh is wanted, a ration should be made of cornmeal, 5 parts; ground oats (hulls removed) 1 part; animal meal, 1 part. Mixed with sour milk. Where a whiter flesh is wanted, the following rations are recommended: Cornmeal, 2 parts; ground buckwheat, 2 parts; ground oats, 2 parts. Mixed with sour milk. Another, barley meal, 2 parts; middlings, 2 parts; buckwheat, 2 parts; cornmeal, 1 part. Mixed with sour milk. Another, the refuse from shredded wheat and sour milk. When birds are confined for fattening, sour milk aids digestion and keeps the system from getting feverish. If no milk is available, some form of animal or green food must be supplied to make the best gains. Should a chicken for any reason go off its feed, a good plan is to turn it out in the yard. It will usually recover in a short time. Water should be given once a day, and grit twice a week. The rations should be fed rather soft, about like porridge. The food should never remain before them one meal to the other. Take it away twenty minutes after feeding.

There is nothing better than soda water for fowls whose droppings are not in normal condition. This soda water is made as follows: Use three heaping teaspoonfuls of soda (bicarbonate) to one pint of water. Shake well. Dose, teaspoonful to each afflicted fowl. Follow with a one-grain quinine pill each night for three nights in succession.

Limberneck is an infliction that is usually caused by fowls eating decayed meat full of maggots. Some claim it is also a result of ptomaine poisoning. The remedy is turpentine, and the following is a good treatment: Mix a tablespoonful in an equal amount of warm water, and pour into

the crop. Follow by filling the crop nearly full with warm water, and then, holding the fowl by the feet head down, gently work out the entire contents. When thoroly cleaned give a tablespoonful of castor oil and allow the fowl to remain quiet by itself until recovered. To prevent this trouble, at least once a week make a careful inspection of the range to see that no dead, decaying animal bodies are lying about breeding maggots.

Of all businesses that we would say: "Good lord, deliver us," that of dealing in bad eggs would be the limit. Yet it is a vocation carried on in England. These eggs go to tanners and paper makers, and are carefully opened by hand. Imagine the unpleasantness of the work. These bad yolks are mixed with flour and salt, made into a dough, and sold to the leather men who size and dress hides with it. The whites of the eggs are used in the sizing for fine paper. The yolks must be carefully separated from the whites, as the least bit of yolk in the whites would cause a yellow streak on the paper's surface.

In nearly every wholesale egg house one visits in Philadelphia, will be found the domestic cat, and it is considered a valuable acquisition to the business. Rats have a fondness for eggs and were it not for the faithful cats there would be great loss. It is said that a rat, not finding an egg in just the proper location, will wrap its tail around it and tow it to a place of safety where it may be sucked at leisure. Besides using the cat on the premises, traps are set, and it is a frequent thing in the Water Street region any morning to see one of these traps brought out to the street with four or five egg-fattened rodents in it. They are turned loose and at the mercy of a crowd of boys, who, armed with clubs, never permit the thieves to get far away. A feature of the thoroughfare between Chestnut and Market streets is the appearance, every morning, of an old rat terrier, which is always good for one rat out of each trap. "If he wasn't so old he'd get everyone of 'em," said a man who has handled a trap for years.

For years there has been a discussion in the poultry press regarding the fer-

tility of eggs, the number of days after mating that fertility began, and the number of days after removal of male bird that fertility ceased. The following experiment was undertaken some time ago, by whom we know not, but

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the records have apparently been carefully kept.

No. laid Day after mating No. hatched

8	2d	2
13	3d	3
10	6th	8
11	10th	4

That shows that eggs become fertile soon after mating commences.

The following shows condition after removing male:

No. laid Day mat. ceased Chicks hatch.

11	1st	4
11	3d	4
12	6th	4
12	10th	4
8	12th	3
8	13th	3

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NORTH DAKOTA FARMER,

Lisbon, - - North Dakota

Leg weakness in ducks is often produced by damp quarters at night. They can stand all the water and rain during the day time that they may be exposed to, but at night they must have dry quarters. The floors of the duck pens should be heavily bedded with straw. Leg weakness from this cause is often a case of cramps and rheumatism. If the trouble does not right itself in a few days, and the bird otherwise is in a good healthy condition, it is best to kill and eat it. There is, however, another form of leg weakness which is more common. It is the result of too heavy feeding, especially if the feed is too concentrated. A popular feed with duck raisers is bran, cornmeal, meat scraps and green feed of steeped clover or alfalfa. If the birds are weak in the legs, and upon lifting them up it is found that they are very heavy, reduce the quantity of cornmeal and meat scraps, and increase the supply of bran. Also add powdered charcoal to the mash. This in a few days generally ends the trouble. Never feed whole grain, especially corn. James Rankin once claimed that leg weakness was more or less common among ducks fed whole corn.

There is a prejudice in market regarding the color of the egg shell. It is a prejudice of long standing, and will, without doubt, remain with the buying public. The average American market prefers a brown color, while New York City is ready to pay a premium for white shelled eggs. The brown egg buyers in particular claim that the eggs are of a richer flavor. All this is imaginary, when we come to understand that it is food and not color of shell that flavors the egg. Is it reasonable to suppose the brown eggs of the Brahma fed on onions could be as sweet as the white egg of the Leghorn fed on clover?

It is not profitable to treat fowls suffering with a contagious disease. It is a better move to at once destroy all such cases, there may be an epidemic. The lighter ailments, such as colds, for instance should be promptly treated, and we know of nothing better than a quinine pill (one grain) each night for about a week; four drops of tincture of aconite in a half-pint of drinking water, is a good remedy for a cold that shows

itself by sneezing. When a fowl is droopy, loss of appetite, and the comb and wattles do not have that bright look they have in health, very often a family lover pill will work wonders.

When cream of different degrees of ripeness is mixed in the churn, there is sure to be a large loss in the butter-milk. If the churning is done at a low temperature, the loss will be less than if done at 60 or 62 degrees. This rule will hold good with all kinds of cream and all degrees of ripeness.

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AMERICAN POULTRY is a large, handsomely illustrated, monthly journal, well printed on fine paper, and should be found on file in the home of every poultry lover. No beginner in the poultry business should think of being without it. It will save him many times the small subscription price. The advanced poultryman will also find it of great value; the articles being varied in their scope.

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\$10

BOTH FOR

School and Home

ELEMENTARY AGRICULTURE

February - Seventh Year

Miss Ura Leader,
Ruraldale, N. D.

Dear Miss Leader:

You have for the month of February one of the most interesting lessons of the whole year to both your seventh grade boys and girls. All boys and girls of normal healthy minds are admirers of good horses; likewise alert to the situation when horses are being abused or maltreated in any way. Their sympathies go out perhaps in a stronger way than is the case in more mature years. I believe you cannot dwell too much upon this point of kindness to animals. What is true in the case of horses is true of all other animals about the farm. Engage the boy members in your class especially in a conversation on the subject—Breaking of Colts. If the consensus of opinion seems to be that breaking means breaking of the will power of the colt or of forcing him to give up his meanness you must by all means correct that impression. The word breaking is an ill-chosen term. It should rather be starting the colt to school or some expression having a similar meaning. It is, however, nothing less than horse education. The average young horse, if fairly and kindly treated, will do everything required of him as far as he understands it. He should, therefore, be taught by slow and regularly graded steps the things that are required of him. Bring this idea out with your boys if they do not already have it. If there is one boy in the school who has notions of this kind, encourage him in them. The others will see that he is right.

In another lesson with the other grade something has already been said about properly fitting harness, but this too, may well come up here. Let the boys discuss their ideas of the proper way to fit a horse collar—the cause and prevention of harness galls, etc. Have them give their opinions as to when and how a horse should be blanketed—under what conditions he should not be expected to stand outdoors at all—their notions of the best styles of fly nets—how and when they should be used, etc.

The greater part of time during this month, however, should be spent, in my judgment, in getting the best possible idea of horse type. In looking at the outline for the month you will see that there are suggested five more or less distinct types of horses; namely, the draft, the expresser, carriage, saddle and roadster types. These, of course, blend into one another almost imperceptibly, yet the first, third and fifth may be taken as the most distinct and outstanding types. Have the text studied closely on the draft type of horses. Make use of as many different text books as possible. Use the farm papers; the advertising pages answer the purpose here very well indeed. The breed perhaps is not so important at this stage of the people's education. The Percheron, Clydesdale, Shire and Belgian are the four standard breeds representing the draft horse type. There are few of the Suffolk Punch breed in America. Urge your boys and girls to go to one or more fairs where horses are exhibited and there to note carefully the large draft horses, bearing in mind all the points that have been brought out in the study of the text book. These horses of draft type will be in evidence at every fair or show where horses are exhibited. The opposite type: namely, the roadster will also be in evidence. Your pupils can study him upon the race course. There they see him to the very best advantage, when he is in action competing for the honors of the track. Have the boys, and girls too, note the extreme contrast in size, disposition, conformation and action between these extremes. Horses of the carriage type will not be seen so much, except in the larger fairs and shows. However, the lovers of horses will get a good mental picture of this animal from reading any good description in a text book. They can also see pictures of him in the farm journals and perhaps may get to see live specimens that measure fairly well to this type.

I am sure that with a little judicious forethought on your part you will be able to direct the work of your class on horses in such a way as to make it extremely interesting and profitable.

February - Eighth Year

With your eighth grade the work will take on a laboratory phase. You can spend as much time as you choose in the germinating of seeds. Scientists have worked on this problem alone practically thru a life-time and still have not learned all about this question. I would suggest that you get samples of corn, wheat, flax, legumes, (if you can, such as clover and alfalfa) and garden seeds, as peas, beans, etc. If you can spare a few seeds out of the weed collection you made last September, shell out a few of these and test them for germination also. You may be surprised in the willingness or rather lack of willingness on the part of these seeds to grow. Try different methods of germination and note different conditions. Try some in an extremely dry soil; others in a moist soil; others submerged in water. See if it makes any difference in the germination or in the development of the young plants a little later on. Also try high and low temperatures, if it is possible for you to do so. See if you can get the seeds to germinate down towards the freezing point on one hand and again around the 100 degree mark on the other. This last may be difficult for you to arrange with the equipment you have at your disposal. You, however, will be the best judge as to this. While you are working at this it will be necessary for you to keep some fire in your schoolroom over night. The directors, however, should not object to this, if you explain to them the reason.

There are two or three germinating devices described in the course of study. I would like to suggest one in addition. It is known as the "rag doll" method.

The plan of operation is about as follows: take a piece of cloth one foot wide from top to bottom and as long from right to left as you wish, depending upon the number of seeds to be germinated. Mark this off in little squares as described under (3) in the course of study. Place the seeds to be germinated on these squares. Now, simply commence at one end, roll the cloth over and over, turning the seeds toward the inside of the roll. Fold the two ends in as a butcher does in wrapping a piece of steak. When the whole cloth is rolled up place a rubber band around it close to each end. It will now have much the appearance of a rag doll; hence the name of the method. Now, place this in a pail or can containing an inch or two of warm water in the bottom. A large number of these "rag dolls" can be rolled up and stood

in the pail of water. Cover the pail with a heavy cloth to prevent evaporation. I should have explained that in the marking off no seeds should be placed at the bottom of the cloth which eventually becomes the feet end of the "doll." For economy of space this is the best scheme ever devised. You can actually germinate thousands of seeds in a single pail of water according to this method. This plan was first used by Professor P. G. Holden.

A Ward County North Dakota farmer has suggested what seems to me a most excellent improvement. He takes the strip of cloth as described above, then with the sewing-machine sews on long strips of cloth, sewing down one edge only. When these are all put on in this way, he



The Smallest Breed, the Shetland Pony

turns the cloth in the sewing machine and runs seams at right angles about an inch and a half apart. This fastens down these strips forming a checker-board scheme of little pockets, each large enough to hold the seeds to be germinated, thus preventing any possibility of the seeds getting out of place. The numbers can then be marked on these pockets, the seeds put in, rolled up as described before and placed in the pail of water to supply moisture. You understand that the cloth acts as a wick, drawing up the water by capillarity from below.

I trust you will enjoy the month's work in both the seventh and eighth grades and that these lessons will serve to attract the attention of your patrons and thus bring about a spirit of harmony and co-operation between the school and the home.

Yours very truly,

GORDON W. RANDLETT.

SEED TESTING

EIGHTH YEAR—FEBRUARY

W. C. Palmer, Agr. Ed., N. D. A. C

Seed testing is one of the important things to do. If the seed is poor the season's work may be thrown away in whole or in part. Seed testing is easily done, requires but little equipment or time. It can easily be done by the boys or girls.

The material needed is a couple of plates or pie tins, blotting paper or cloth. Moisten the cloth or blotting paper thoroly and lay on the plate. Then count out 100 seeds and place on it and place a moistened cloth or blotting paper on top of the seed as shown in Fig. 1. Put it in a place

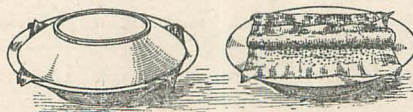


Fig. 1

important that the right amount of water be used. Too much of it will keep air from the seed and that will keep them from growing. An interesting experiment on this point can be made as follows. Take two small dishes; place some seed in each of them, then fill the one full of water, in the other put just enough water to

cover the seed to one-half their depth. Invert a tumbler over each dish and leave for a few days and the results as indicated in Fig. 2 will result.

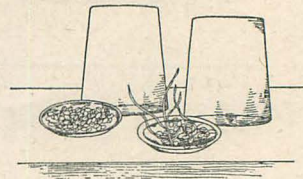


Fig. 2

The time required for different seeds to germinate varies: The following seed will germinate in from three to five days: corn, wheat, barley, red clover; in from three to six days: beans, oats, rye, alfalfa, timothy, and radish. Cucumbers and beets in four to ten days; lettuce six to eight days; peas six to ten days; onions seven to ten days; red top five to ten days; tomatoes six to twelve days; celery ten to twenty days and carrots twelve to eighteen days.

The percentage of germination that indicates good seed varies for the different crops. The following is given by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as a standard. Corn, beans, wheat, oats, barley, rye, and lettuce 90 to 95%. Sweet corn, alfalfa, red clover, timothy, cucumber and tomato 85 to 90%. Peas 93 to 98%. Onions and carrots 80 to 85%. Celery 60 to 65; and beets 150%. Each beet seed is really a cluster of seed containing from two to seven seeds. The figuring of percentage is easy when 100 seeds are used. The number that grow is the percentage of germination. For instance if 96 out of a hundred seeds grow; then the percentage of germination is 96.

Give the boys and girls the job of testing the seed. They will become much interested, will learn a good deal and at the same time the seed will be tested.

QUALITY AND CONFORMATION OF DRAFT HORSES

SEVENTH YEAR—FEBRUARY

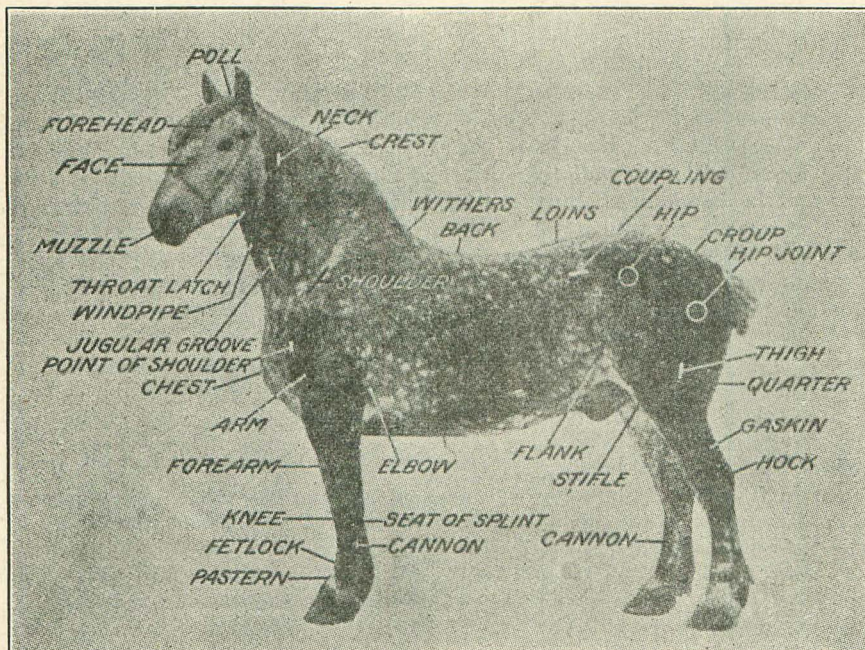
From the U. S. Farmers' Bulletin

The typical, ideal draft horse, according to A. S. Alexander, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, stands over 16 hands (5 feet 4 inches) and under 18 hands high, and weighs 1,600 pounds or more in ordinary flesh.

The form should be broad, deep, massive, evenly proportioned, and symmetrical, the entire make-up suggesting great strength and weight. The body should be massive, blocky, and compact, and squarely set on

short, broad, clean, sturdy legs showing fine skin, large joints, and prominent tendons.

in front is due to too great width of chest. Knee and hock action should be both free and comparatively high.



Good quality is shown by fine, bright, silky hair; soft, pliable skin; clean, well-defined tendons; smooth, well-developed muscles; strong, smooth bones. It usually is associated with style, spirit, and intelligence indicative of "breeding."

The draft horse should walk spryly, with regular, straight steps and elastic tread. The action when trotting should be free, springy, and straight.

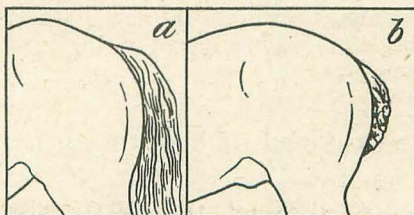
A draft horse does most of his hard work at the walking gait. It is therefore important that he should be able to walk fast without tiring. He should be able to walk 4 miles an hour with a load. To do this the action must be perfectly regular, straight and level. Joints must be quickly and fully flexed; feet must be advanced and set down without deviation from a straight line. Soles of the feet should turn up and show the shoes plainly as the horse moves away from the observer, at both walk and trot. The feet should be lifted quickly and evenly, and be set down squarely and firmly.

There should be no "paddling," "winging" in or out, cutting or interfering, nor should the fore legs swing out or "roll," or the hind legs be carried too close together or too far apart. In judging of the action the observer must note the movements of each leg and foot, the handling of each joint and the carriage of the entire body, as the horse walks and trots. Watch closely for lameness. The hocks should be carried well together when in motion. Tolling or waddling

Perfection of action at the walk is of highest importance in the draft horse.

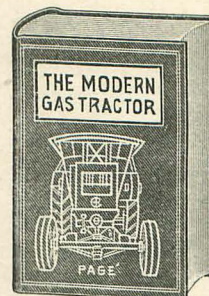
The draft horse should show a vigorous, lively, energetic disposition, yet be docile, tractable, and intelligent. He should be neither sluggish, nor irritable, nor excessively nervous.

Noticeable vices, as cribbing, wind sucking, weaving, tail switching, shying, biting, kicking, head shaking, etc., are undesirable and a horse showing one or more of these habits should be cut sharply. Sluggishness associated with fat should be avoided, as it induces disease. Stupidity, clumsiness, meanness, or excessive nervousness are objectionable and should discount the animal.



The head should be large, proportionate in size to the body, well formed, clean, and free from coarseness and irregularities. The forehead should be broad, full, and not dished or too prominent. The profile of the face should not be too straight or of "Roman-nose" form. There should be good width and fullness between the eyes, indicating power and intelligence. The eyes should be bright, clear, mild, full, sound, and of the same color. The lids should be smooth, well arched, and free from angularities and wrinkles. The ears

should be of medium size, well placed, alert, normally active, and free from coarseness. The nostrils should be large and flexible; the lips thin, even, and firm, and all of the darts neat and clean cut. The skin and hair of the



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THE MODERN GAS TRACTOR

By

Victor W. Page, M. E.

This work is written by a recognized authority on self-propelled vehicles and internal combustion motors. Everything is explained so simply that anyone of average intelligence may obtain a comprehensive knowledge of gas tractor operation, maintenance and repair. Tells how they are constructed and explains fully the reasons for varying designs. Contains special chapters on driving the tractor on field and road, what to expect from tractors in various kinds of work, cost of operation and money-making hints on repairs. It describes all ignition systems, all types of gasoline and kerosene vaporizers and carburetors, latest forms of power plants and installation, clutches, speed changing and reversing gears and all frame parts and their functions. Tells how to tell brake horsepower from draw bar or horse equivalent power, how to make adjustments to power plants, change speed gearing and other parts. Describes tools for tractor repair and gives plans for tractor sheds so they can be used in winter for stationary power on workshops where all repairs may be made. Outlines control systems of leading types and shows simple hitches for working various implements in combination. Describes fully tractors for small farms and orchards as well as types of the largest capacity. All illustrations are plainly marked with all important parts indicated so they may be easily identified. Drawings are simple but in correct proportion. Every illustration has been specially made for this book.

WHAT IS SAID OF THIS BOOK:

The First Complete Treatise on
Tractor Construction Issued.—
M. Rumely Company.

A Very Valuable Work on the Farm
Tractor—International Harvester Co.
of America.

The General Arrangement of the
Contents and the Subject Matter
cover a wide range.—Hart-Parr Co.

SEND FOR A COPY AT ONCE

The NORTH DAKOTA FARMER
Lisbon, N. D.

muzzle should be of good quality. There should be a wide space between the lower jaws free from meatiness, abscesses, or tumors. The neck should be of size proportionate to the rest of the body, well arched, evenly muscled, with large windpipe and smooth insertion into the shoulder. It should not curve downward (ewe neck) or be broken in crest.

It should fit neatly into the head and be free from thickness, coarseness, and enlargements at the throat latch. The neck should merge evenly and smoothly into the withers and shoulders and be free from sores at the seat of the collar. The mane should lie properly, be thick and of good quality. Largeness of the windpipe indicates good breathing powers. The jugular vein should show no scars of bleeding and the glands about the throat should be clean and of normal size.

The shoulder should be moderately sloping, smooth, and extending well back.

A majority of poorly formed draft horses have shoulders which are too steep. Occasionally the shoulders are too sloping. Either extreme in a draft horse is objectionable. Trouble with collars comes from these causes when the horse is doing heavy pulling. The correctly laid shoulder should form a smooth, comfortable bed for the collar. Straight or upright shoulders detract from easy, free action of the forelegs and generally are found associated with upright pasterns. The shoulders should be smoothly and deeply covered with muscles and also free from coarseness, roughness, sores, and tumors. The withers should be well covered and moderately high.

The arm, which extends from the point of the shoulder to the elbow, should be short, heavily muscled, and well thrown back. The forearm, extending from the elbow to the knee, should be long, flat, wide, heavily muscled, and free from coarseness. The knees should be straight, wide, deep, strongly formed, and smooth. The cannons, extending from the knees to the fetlocks, and composed chiefly of bones and tendons, should be short, strong, clean, and wide, with prominent and smooth tendons. The fetlocks should be wide, straight, strong, and free from puffs, callouses, or interfering sores. The pasterns, extending from the fetlocks to the hoof heads, should be moderately sloping, strong, and clean.

The hoofs should be ample in size, sound, smooth, and symmetrical in shape.

The chest, inclosing the heart and lungs, should be roomy in every respect. "An ample, wide, deep chest

denotes vigor, power, strong constitution, and easy keeping qualities." The ribs form the "barrel" and should be deep, well sprung, and carried low at the flanks and close to the hips. The back, extending from the rear of the withers to the last rib, should be broad, straight, and muscular. In general appearance it should denote great strength and compactness. The loins should be short, wide, deep, and strong. The underline should run back full and low from the floor (sternum) of the chest. "If the underline slopes sharply upward to the stifle the abdomen has a cut-up appearance. This indicates lack of roominess and denotes poor keeping qualities."

The upper part of the hind quarter should show great development of wide, thick, smooth muscle without angularities and coarseness. The croup, the part of the hind quarter from top of the hip to the insertion of the tail, should show comparative levelness, ample muscle, and great strength.

The thighs from the hips down to the stifles should be strong, muscular, wide, and long.

The stifle joints should be strong, thick with muscle, clean-cut in front, and free from dropsical swellings.

The gaskins, or lower thighs, correspond to the forearms, and should have the same qualities; the muscles should be large, prominent in front of the bone, and carried well downward. The hocks are most important joints because the great strain of starting and hauling a load falls upon them, and they will soon break down if not very strong and perfectly sound. The joints should be large, clean, sharply defined, wide, deep, and well set.

What has been said regarding cannons, fetlocks, pasterns, and feet of the foreleg applies with equal truth to the corresponding parts of the hind extremity.

STRENGTH OF THE GRANGE

The New Jersey Grange has a membership of more than 16,000. This great strength was reported at its recent convention. State Master Gaunt in his report urged demonstration, better rural schools, better roads, taxation and the like: "The improved road that we must particularly consider is the one that brings the farmer nearer his shipping point." Ohio has 600 granges with 44,000 members. These granges meet bi-monthly. Pennsylvania Grange recently had a large convention with 2,000 delegates. They can be of great influence in all movements to better rural life.—Banker-Farmer.

SUMMARY OF U. S. BULLETIN ON GERMINATION OF SEED CORN

1. Approximately 15,000,000 bushels of corn are required for seed every year in the United States.

2. The yield depends largely on the vitality of the seed planted.

3. Make your own germinating box and test the vitality of every ear of corn before planting.

4. The time required for individual ear tests is very little; 12 or 15 ears will furnish enough seed to plant one acre.

5. Count the sprouts very carefully; any ear failing to show 100 per cent of good sprouts should be rejected.

6. Of 3,322 ears tested, 1,906, or more than one-half, were unfit for seed. These samples were taken from ears picked for seed by good, careful farmers, and are evidently much above the average.

7. Field tests have shown that seed of strong vitality will produce the largest yield of corn.

8. Granting that the samples tested are representative of the present supply of seed corn, the testing of every ear and the subsequent rejection of poor ears will increase the stand 13.7 per cent.

9. An increased stand of 13.7 per cent would mean an increased annual yield of 298,140,695 bushels, with a value of \$100,739,912.91, calculated on the average yield and price for the last ten years.

A WINTER DINING-ROOM

The decoration of a dining-room depends largely on whether it adjoins the living-room, or is across a hall.

A CHEERFUL, ATTRACTIVE HOME

Everybody likes a cheerful, attractive home, and why not have it when the help of a trained decorator is at your command.

Send the Small House Decorating Co. \$1.00 for each room you want to fix up and we will send you ideas for color and samples of material with information as to where the stuffs can be bought and at what price.

Write at once and get the full advantage of the latest fall materials.

Anything you want to know about fixing up your home ask

SMALL HOUSE DECORATING CO.
No. 7 Liberty St.,
New York City, N. Y.

If the dining-room and living-room adjoin and are connected by large double doors, the two rooms should be decorated almost alike. The wall-paper should be the same. Or, if one room is a little darker than the other, use in the darker room a paper of the same color, but a lighter shade.

If you do not wish to use the same creton in both rooms, you can use a solid color for the dining-room hang-

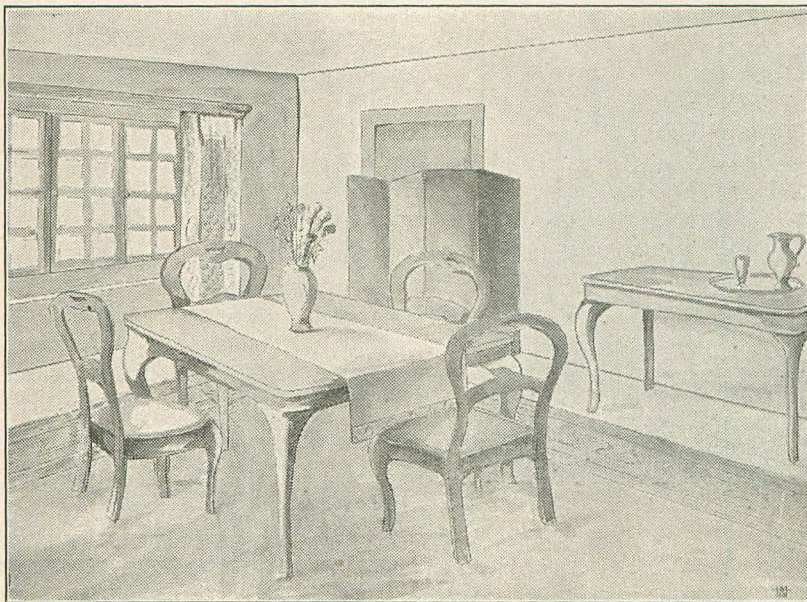
makes less difference than you would think.

If your table is ugly, put a cover on it that hangs down about a foot all around. Then you will possess the charm of the color of the cover and forget about the table.

Sideboards are generally either pretty or ugly and there is very little that can be done to make an ugly sideboard attractive. But if it mars the

that it is difficult to tell them from real ones. In winter a vase of these flowers, however small, on the dining-room table makes a difference in the appearance of your whole house.

The above picture is valuable chiefly to show how simple and severe the decoration of dining-rooms is becoming. Sideboards are used less and less and the beauty of dining-rooms is more than ever dependent on the correct use of color.



ings. It is a good plan to use the same color as the table-covers in the living-room. This serves to bring the two rooms together.

Between meals it is always pretty to have a runner across the table. This should be of the same stuff as the hangings and about eighteen inches wide.

When the dining-room does not adjoin the living-room, it can be decorated entirely independently. Blue and white dining-rooms are always pleasing. There are many cheap papers on the market now in delf blue and white. One of the best designs is a conventionalized tulip; with a paper like that it is well to use plain blue denim for hangings. If you want to keep the room light and airy, put dotted muslin curtains at the windows.

In a dining-room, rugs should be durable. In case you use a solid paper the rugs may be figured and are less apt to show spots of any kind. But with a figured blue and white paper the rug should be a dark blue solid color with a woven-in border of a lighter shade of blue. These rugs come in cheap grades that are reasonably durable.

In a dining-room, as in a living-room, the kind of furniture you have

beauty of your room, it can always be moved to the pantry where it is just as useful.

A built-in corner cupboard for china adds much to a dining-room. You can find a picture of one in any book on old furniture and the family carpenter can copy it.

A serving table is a great comfort to a house-keeper and a good design is the one that has the appearance of three deep shelves, the lowest being about three inches from the floor. This can be made of cheap wood and stained the color of the rest of your dining-room furniture.

There should be a five-foot screen before the door leading to the pantry. Three panels fifteen inches wide is a good size. Get the carpenter to make you the frame and then tack over it stuff like your hangings. If your serving table is placed behind this screen, it will be found to greatly simplify the serving of meals in a quick, orderly manner.

A dining-room should above all, have a clean, clear-cut appearance. It should be kept free from all unnecessary furniture, and there should always be flowers on the table. Artificial flowers can be bought for very little and are so wonderfully made now

DURABILITY OF FENCE POSTS

According to observations made at the Maryland Experiment Station, it was found that creosote is more efficient as a preservative for fence posts, be they red cedar or green sawed chestnut than either coal tar or crude petroleum. It was concluded that in a general way applying the preservative with a brush is not very effective; that charring the part of the post which is to be placed underground does not add to its durability, and that filling in around the post with stones or brickbats does not increase its durability. Of posts that had been in the ground for 2 years, none of those treated with creosote, tar, or petroleum showed any perceptible decay, whereas a large number of the untreated posts of the same size and same kind of wood were decayed to such an extent as to be unserviceable. The relative durability of the different woods showing serious decay at the end of the 2 years was as follows, beginning with the most durable; Locust, chestnut, spruce, pine, beech, maple, pin oak, birch, sweet gum, white poplar, yellow poplar, black gum, and sycamore.

Bargains In Farms

In Central Missouri, midway between St. Louis and Kansas City. Two lines of Railroad. Division point. Write, R. P. Stone, - - Eldon, Mo.

35 BUSHELS PER ACRE
was the yield of WHEAT

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

country 5 years ago from Denmark, with very little means. He homesteaded, worked hard, is now the owner of 320 acres of land. In 1913 had a crop of 200 acres, which will realize him about \$4,000. His wheat weighed 68 lbs. to the bushel and averaged over 35 bushels to the acre.

Thousands of similar instances might be related of the homesteaders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The crop of 1913 was an abundant one everywhere in Western Canada.

Ask for descriptive literature and reduced railway rates. Apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or Canadian Government Agent.

W. E. Black, Clifford Black, Grand Forks, N. D.

on many farms in Western Canada in 1913, some yields being reported as high as 50 bushels per acre. As high as 100 bushels were recorded in some districts for oats, 50 bushels for barley and from 10 to 20 bushels for flax. J. Keys arrived in the

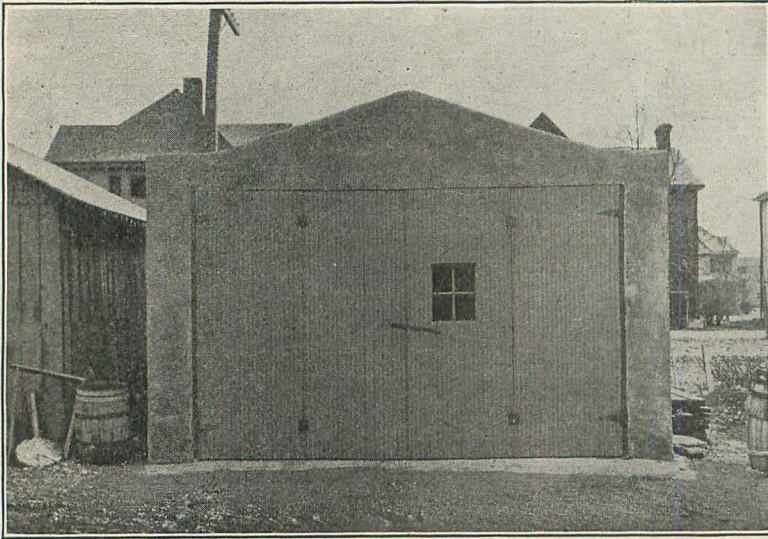
SMALL FIREPROOF GARAGES

To keep the automobile safely and in the most efficient order and to preserve its appearance, there should be provided a permanent, fireproof garage. Concrete is the most suitable material for this purpose. A concrete building is warm in winter and cool in

feet wide by 9 feet high (inside measurements) will be ample.

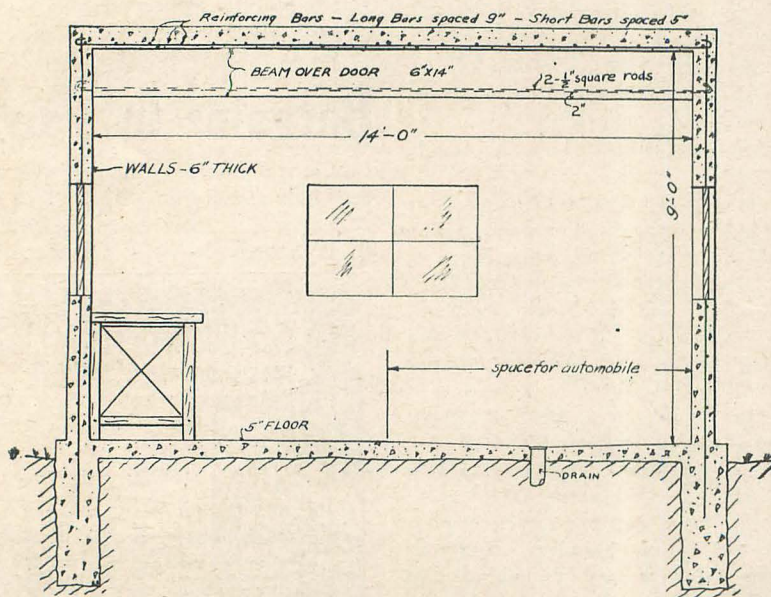
Method of Construction

The foundations should be 12 inches wide by 3 feet deep and should extend 5 inches above ground level to provide for a concrete floor of this thickness. The concrete for the foundation should



summer—very important considerations for the motorist who likes to “tinker” on his machine—and its fireproof qualities are self-evident and of the utmost importance where gasoline is so freely used.

be made in the proportion of 1 part Portland cement to $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts sand to 5 parts screened gravel or crushed rock. Upon the foundations the 6-inch wall will be placed. Make the walls of 1 to 2 to 4 concrete. The



The garage should not be planned of too small dimensions. It is desirable to provide space for a work bench fitted with a good machinist's vise and rack for tools, and allowance made for room to store oil, gasoline, extra tires and other supplies. For a single car a size of 18 feet long by 14

walls are re-inforced with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round steel rods, spaced 14 inches apart, and running both horizontally and vertically. The forms for the walls can be built the full height, or movable forms of a height of about 3 feet can be used. Forms are made of 1-inch siding, well supported by 2 x 4 lum-

ber to prevent bulging when concrete is placed. The movable forms are filled and raised each day until the entire 9 feet is completed. In order that the car can be easily run in and out of the garage, it is well to leave the entire entrance side open and fitted with large swinging doors. In the sides of the doorway imbed bolts with heads in the concrete. These bolts will be used later for fastening the wooden door jamb which carries the hinges for the doors. Provide a good sized window in each of the three walls so that there will be plenty of light on the car when it is to be repaired or washed.

The concrete floor will be 5 inches thick, made of 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 concrete, and rests directly on the ground. The ground should be scraped and well rolled or tamped to secure a good foundation for the floor, which is laid after the walls are finished. Where the car will stand the floor should be sloped to a drain at the center to carry off the water used in washing. If running water is obtainable the pipes should be laid before the foundation and floor are started. It is a good plan to provide for an underground gasoline storage tank with a pump extending up thru the concrete floor.

Farmers, Notice!

100 lbs.

FRESH FROZEN

Lake Superior Herring
\$3.50

Pickerel, 7 cents a pound

Special price on large lots.
Money order with order. Our
reference: U. S. National Bank,
Superior, Wis. We guarantee
our fish.

LAKE SUPERIOR FISH CO.

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SUPERIOR - - WISCONSIN

New Jewell Hotel
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ST. PAUL, MINN.
OPPOSITE CITY HALL
MODERN EUROPEAN PLAN

LOCATED IN HEART OF BUSINESS DISTRICT
RATES: Rooms with detached bath and
shower bath—

One person 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day.

Two persons in same room, 50c extra.

ROOMS with private baths and toilets—

One person \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

Two persons in same room, \$1.00 extra.

Send postal card for colored blotters.

WE AIM TO PLEASE

The roof can be made either peaked or flat. The flat form is much easier for the average person to build. Such a roof should be constructed with a slope of about 4 inches toward the back of the building to drain off water. Make the roof 6 inches thick, of 1:2:4 concrete, and reinforced with $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch round steel rods spaced 5 inches apart for the short lengths and 9 inches for the long lengths. These rods are located 1 inch from the bottom of the roof. Where the rods cross, wire them together to prevent shifting when the concrete is placed. Over the doorway, where there is no wall to support the roof, the weight is carried by a concrete beam 6 inches wide by 14 inches deep including the thickness of the roof. Both beam and roof are built at the same time. Two inches from the bottom of the beam place two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch square twisted steel rods. The form for the roof consists of a flat platform of 1-inch boards on joists supported by upright studding. Be sure that the forms are strongly made and well supported so as to safely hold the weight of the wet concrete. This form should remain in place for a week or two after placing the concrete.

Make provision thru the roof for a concrete chimney or sheet iron smoke pipe for a small coal or gas stove. The garage should be heated in winter to prevent freezing of the water in the cylinders and radiator of the car.

Materials Needed

For a garage of the size given there will be required: 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of Portland cement, 12 cubic yards sand and 24 cubic yards stone or gravel.

DREAM OF YEARS MAY COME TRUE

Manufacture of Denatured Alcohol From Waste Products Now Feasible.

The manufacture of denatured alcohol, a dream of North Dakota farmers for the last decade or more, may become a reality, writes a Fargo correspondent to the Minneapolis Journal.

When T. F. Marshall of Oakes, was in congress from this state he made some political capital at Washington in his advocacy of the manufacture of denatured alcohol from the waste products of the farm. A bill was finally passed, but a "joker" was slipped in at the last minute and surrounded the manufacturer with so much red tape and useless expense that the farmers could not make it at a profit.

When the recent tariff measure went through, Senator Lane of Oregon added an amendment under which farmers can now manufacture denatured alcohol. The machinery necessary is simple and inexpensive if the German process is used.

With the immense amount of potatoes and corn and other products that can be cheaply grown in North Dakota and are rich in alcohol, there is no reason why the manufacture of denatured alcohol for commercial purposes cannot be done at a profit in this state. All the government requires is that the products be at once denatured so it cannot be used as a beverage.

NOTICE

We want the names of all the farmers of the Northwest, who are members of the Methodist church and who have no church or regular services in their neighborhood. Send yours to-day.

THE NORTHWEST METHODIST
29 S. Hoback, Helena, Mont.

The "DANDY" Washer

HAS NO EQUAL!
Easy, Quick, Perfect Work
Direct to User!
Moderate Price!
Write Dandy Manufacturing Co.
Pleasanton, Kansas



A Million Dollars Can't Hire Us to Cheapen the Quality of "Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear

We could use cheaper rubber, hasty methods, less care in making "Ball-Band" Footwear for just a few months and pocket a cool million dollars profit. Why don't we do it?

For the same reason that money can't hire you to cheat your friends—we won't cheat the men who believe "Ball-Band" Footwear is the best their money can buy.

"BALL  BAND"

It's solid satisfaction as well as good business for us to know that eight million men are wearing "Ball-Band" Goods and talking them up as the strongest, easiest-fitting, longest-wearing rubber footwear under the sun.

Go to your dealer and talk rubber footwear with him. If he is one of the 45,000 "Ball-Band" dealers he will tell you how every kind of rubber footwear that bears the Red Ball trade mark is sure to give honest service. If he does not sell "Ball-Band," the best he can say for any rubber footwear he sells is, "It's most as good as 'Ball-Band.'" "Ball-Band" Boots are made with either rubber or leather soles and in four lengths—Knee, Storm King, Sporting and Hip.

They will give you more days' wear for the dollars they cost than you expect of ordinary boots. That, you know, is the proper way to figure the cheapness of rubber footwear—on how much it costs per day's wear.

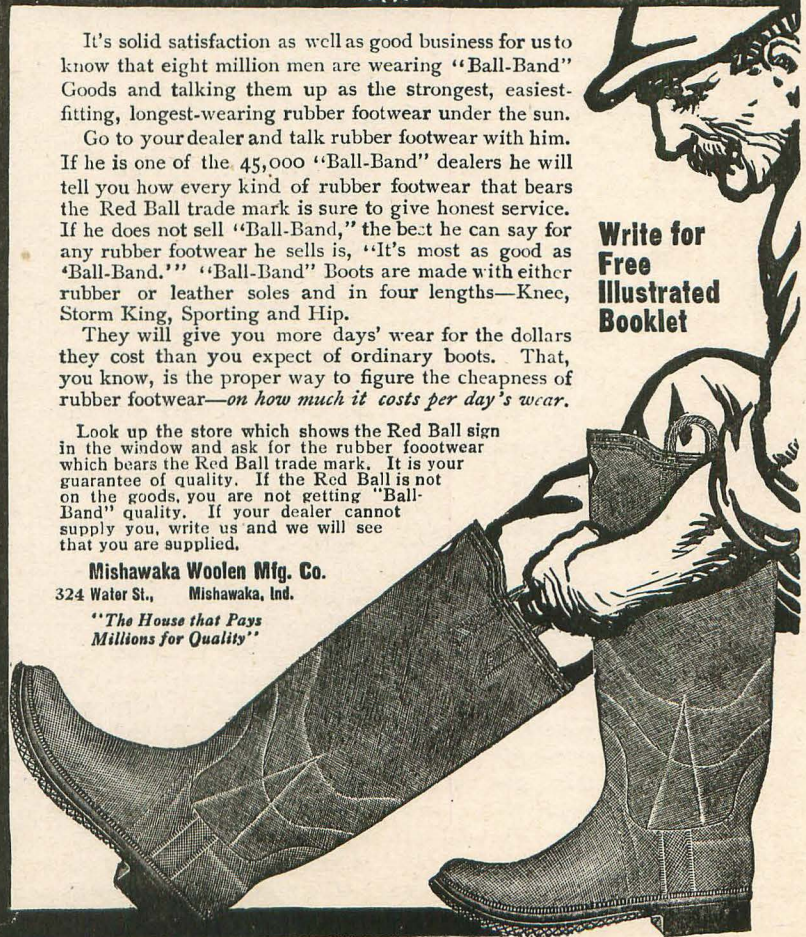
Look up the store which shows the Red Ball sign in the window and ask for the rubber footwear which bears the Red Ball trade mark. It is your guarantee of quality. If the Red Ball is not on the goods, you are not getting "Ball-Band" quality. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

Mishawaka Woolen Mfg. Co.

324 Water St., Mishawaka, Ind.

"The House that Pays Millions for Quality"

Write for Free Illustrated Booklet



Seasonable Receipts

German Salad

One can salmon free from bones and skin, one can small June peas, two dill pickles chopped fine, or one-half pint sweet pickles sliced, three stalks celery.

Dressing: Three eggs, one-half cup vinegar, one teaspoon prepared mustard, three tablespoons sugar, pinch of salt and cayenne pepper, butter size of an egg. Mix all together and boil slowly until thick. Stir constantly while boiling and when cold add two cups whipped cream.

Corn Chowder

Cut into dice two small slices of salt pork and cook slowly in a stewpan until crisp and brown, then add four potatoes and two onions, sliced with a pint of boiling water. Boil for half an hour, then add one quart of hot milk and a can of corn, seasoning well with salt and pepper. Boil up once and serve very hot.

Cheap Layer Cake

One egg, one-half cup sugar, one cup sour cream, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream tartar, a little salt and one and one-half cups flour. Flavor. Bake in a moderate oven.

Filling: Two cups pulverized sugar wet with sweet cream, one-fourth teaspoonful lemon and one-fourth teaspoonful vanilla. Spread on top and between layers. Sprinkle top of cake with cocoanut.

Beef Loaf

Three pounds of round beef; one-half pound pork, ground fine. Add salt, pepper, one onion, one-half teaspoon celery seed, one egg, one small cup of bread crumbs soaked in one and one-half cups of milk. Mix well, sprinkle crumbs on top and bake one and one-half hours.

Cooked Codfish

Make a cream codfish; add chopped hard-boiled eggs. Put into ramekins or baking dish and cover with fine grated bread crumbs, first stirring into them melted butter on top of the stove, and bake until browned in the oven.

To Remove the Grease from Beef, Chicken and Other Soups without waiting for it to get cold

Dip a cloth in ice-cold water and pour the soup thru it. The chilled cloth will congeal the grease, while the soup will pass readily thru; Or lay the chilled cloth upon the surface of the soup, removing it instantly.

Potato Soup

Boil a pint of rich milk in a double boiler. Take six medium-sized potatoes, after being boiled, and shake on the stove until dry and flaky; then put thru a ricer and put right into the milk. Beat one large egg with one teaspoon cold milk and stir into the boiling milk and potatoes. Boil four minutes, stirring all the time. Salt to taste. Add a lump of butter.

The Culinary Artist

In song and story and various records women who could cook well in days gone by have been immortalized. In the earliest colonial history of our nation, the pioneer mothers and daughters who could concoct appetizing dishes from limited stores were honored and made famous. In the first years of the nation's existence, women of high station, culture and wealth often distinguished themselves by their culinary ability. How many negro women of the South in antebellum days won laurels for themselves because of their ability to brew and bake so as to make eating a joy and feasting a fashion for those they served.

Nowadays we talk a good deal about the "culinary art," but are rather prone to think of the artist in this department of service as the professional cook, "the chef" who dons a white cap and white attire and rules the kitchen of some large establishment as an accredited M. M.—Master of Mysteries.

To speak of cooking as an art is right, but to think of it as one beneath the dignity or beyond the ability of an intelligent mother or well-to-do wife is to make a mistake. "The preparation of a meal is not only an art; it is a fine art, as worthy in its way, as painting and sculpture." The girl who is ambitious to enter life as "finished" may very wisely plan to add the culinary art to her list of accomplishments, and she should be as proud of her ability to prepare a meal, or a series of them scientifically planned, exquisitely cooked and daintily served as she can hope to be of her painting or music or sculpture.

Would that alongside with art exhibitions, musical recitals and the like, it were more common to have culinary art exhibits in order to give this accomplishment its rightful place in public esteem.

The woman who cooks well, not merely "fancy dishes," but wholesome, everyday substantials, ennobles herself,

benefits those she serves, for "nothing is more important in the evolution of the race than dietetics." The scientifically "good cook" deals with vital matters. With her lies the possibility of ridding civilized society of dyspeptics, therefore of a good many cranks and those morbidly inclined; of rendering more and more individuals immune to the "white plague"; of preventing the craving that tries to find satisfaction in alcoholic stimulants. The well-fed stomach is a treasure house of strength, energy, sanity, happiness, length of days for humanity.—The Mother's Magazine.

Appropriate Sauces for Meals

For mutton: currant jelly; capers.

For lamb: mint; currant jelly; peas.

For beef steak: mushrooms; French fried potatoes.

For veal: tomato sauce.

For chicken: rice border; currant jelly; corn fritters.

For turkey: cranberries.

For goose or pork: baked apples, or fried apples; sausage in links.

Pickle for One Hundred Pounds of Ham

Nine pounds coarse salt, six gallons water (soft), four pounds brown sugar, one ounce saleratus, one ounce saltpetre to every twenty pounds. Put the ingredients into a tub and pour over them the water boiling hot. Pack meat in a barrel skins down; lay on a heavy weight and pour over the pickle when cold. Let remain three weeks, then smoke.

BAKER'S COCOA Is Good Cocoa



Of fine quality, made from carefully selected high-grade cocoa beans, skilfully blended, prepared by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of

chemicals or dyes. It contains no added potash, possesses a delicious natural flavor, and is of great food value.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited
Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

Five Magazines

North Dakota Farmer
Farm and Fireside
Woman's World
Poultry Success
The Household
ALL ONE YEAR

75 CENTS

Sent to one address or separate addresses. Why not send greetings all the year round to five of your friends?

Induce one of your neighbors to take this club and receive a set of 25 Panama Canal Post Cards.
THIS IS YOUR CHANCE

North Dakota Farmer, Lisbon



Precious Metals Ground in Linseed Oil

THAT'S what Horse Shoe Brand House Paint is: every gallon of it is strictly pure lead and zinc ground in strictly pure linseed oil.

It's a fact; and when your house puts on a coat of Mound City House Paint it fronts the world, so to speak, in cream, or gray, or tan, or white armor plate.

Strictly pure zinc makes up what lead lacks: strengthens where lead is weak—is harder—whiter—more clear—and beautiful.

White lead is just what its name implies, metal—*soft* metal, of great covering power.

Strictly pure linseed oil is the liquid that binds these natural partners together.

Zinc takes more oil to the pound than lead, and, because "oil is the life of paint" lead plus zinc makes the best paint known.

Baser metals are sometimes used in paints, but their value is unproved—and unless you are willing to lend your two or three-thousand-dollar house as a subject for experiment—better keep on the safe side and buy Mound City Horse Shoe Brand House Paint, which is made of really precious metals, in right proportions, and rightly ground in pure aged linseed oil.

Mound City Paint & Color Co.

Good Makers of Good Paints

ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

NORRIS B. GREGG, Pres.

WM. H. GREGG, JR., Vice-Pres.

E. H. DYER, Sec